The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,456.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ...Rs. 52 0	
...including postage... „ 72 0	
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ... „ 28 0	
...including postage... „ 36 0	
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0	
...including postage... „ 21 0	
For one month, delivered in Town ... „ 6 0	
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion ...Rs 5 0	
Second Ditto ... „ 2 8	
Third Ditto ... „ 2 8	
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As.	

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per line.	
Second Ditto ... 4½ „ „	
Third and succeeding ... 2½ „ „	

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,627 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Thomas Saunders, will be despatched on the 15th February 1870, 4 noon.

	Feb. 1870		Feb. 1870
Leave Bombay	15	Leave Galle	23
„ Ratnagherry	16	„ Negapatam	25
„ Vingorla	16	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	17		March.
„ Mangalore	18	„ Madras	2
„ Cannanore	19	„ Coconada	3
„ Calicut	19	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Berypore	20	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Cochin	20	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Tuticorin	21	„ False Point	7
„ Columbo	22	Arrive Calcutta	9

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed the remainder by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

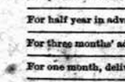
The steam ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on the 7th February, 1870, at noon.

Up.	Feb.	Down	Feb
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Bussorah	25
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomerah	28
„ Gundur	12	„ Fao	29
„ Muscat	15	„ Bushire	27
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Lingah	March 1
„ Lingah	18	„ Bunder Abbas	3
„ Bushire	21	„ Muscat	5
„ Fao	22	„ Gundur	7
„ Mahomerah	22	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive Bussorah	24	Arrive Bombay	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

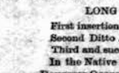


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Bakes, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjumwell,	Malwan,
Ratnaghierry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bunder Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Coompta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

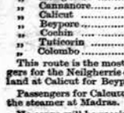
The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 5th proximo, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Bunder Bazaar Street, 31st January, 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 5th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,603 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain W. B. Hall, will leave for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 4th proximo.

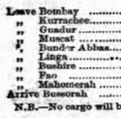
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed, labelled and received previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE fine iron steamer STIRLING 762 tons net register, Alex. Blair, Commander, WILL SAIL on or about the 12TH FEBRUARY

The draught of the Vessel, when fully laden, is under 16 feet, and she has already made the passage from the Downs, with a Cargo of dead-weight in 24 days. There came through the Canal without a Tug, 597 tons register.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from any country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers, from Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,550 tons, Captain Rolland, will be despatched from Bombay about the 12th February, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF YORK, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Auld without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 29th January 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s.	Exclusive	
To Trieste—1st class £55, 2nd class £34.,	of Wines.	

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Leonard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Leonard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hayscon, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 28th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS. —Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE of the *FINEST* QUALITY, Extra Dry Double Star, Gold Neck.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately opposite the Custom House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship EUTERPE, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Coates, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

FOR SALE, the Iron Barque NIGHT HAWK, 651 tons register, including boats, rigging and apparel, as she now lies afloat in the Harbour of Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 31st January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Campbell without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 31st January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship GALATEA, from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Wreland without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 27th January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship ELIZABETH OSTLE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Glasier will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents ship Elizabeth Ostle.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy... ... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow Morning,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance)....Rs. 10
Single Copy... ... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(calling at Havre if sufficient inducement offer.)

THE undermentioned First Class Screw Steamers will be despatched to the following order :—

STIRLING	762 Tons	15th February.
LEITH	957 „	28th February.
CALYPSO	1,336 „	15th March.
DIDO	1,323 „	31st March.

For Freight only apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

3rd February 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR PRINTING.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of PRINTED FORMS, Books and bound, required by the Company for a PERIOD of ONE YEAR.

All particulars, together with a complete list of the Forms, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

If deemed advisable the work will be let in several Contracts.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Byculla Stores Office, 3rd February 1870.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

FRIDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY 1870.

At the request of many Friends

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

Will again appear in their Original

ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

Messrs. Herberte and Burton will sing some of their

CHOICEST BALLADS

NEW GEMS

By those eminent Musicians,

Mons. Semeladis and Mrs. Dave Carson.

MISS FANNY WISEMAN

will again sing the

CHARACTERISTIC IRISH SONG

OF

"BARNEY O'HEA."

THE DAK GHARRIE

will be given through the

"USUAL MEDIUM."

GREAT SUCCESS OF

DAVE CARSON,

In his New Local Verses, in the character of

GRANDFATHER BEN,

Who will, for the second time this season, expound his opinions upon

THE DUKE'S VISIT
THE DEFICIT
INCOME TAX
SMALL CAUSE COURT
SUEZ CANAL
HINDOO WIDOWS
CRAWFORD'S MARKETS
AND SOFORTH
ETCETERA
AND
OTHERWISE.

To conclude with the popular Farce of

NAN, THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 o'clock P.M.

TICKETS may be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s, Hummum Street.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, FEB. 5TH, 1870.

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD;

And (for the last time)

THE SUCCESSFUL BURLESQUE OF

CINDERELLA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CENTRAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA (in Liquidation).—At an ADJOURNED MEETING of the Shareholders of the CENTRAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA, in Liquidation, held on the 2nd February 1870, at the Office of the Bank, 30, Meadow Street, Bombay, the following Resolutions were carried unanimously :—

That Mr. H. G. Dunlop do take the chair.

That the Report and Accounts of the Liquidators be received and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, Seconded by Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee—That the Liquidators, other than Mr. Dunlop, be authorized to make such arrangements as they may think fit to remunerate Mr. Dunlop, out of the Assets for his valuable services to the Bank since July 1867, and to re-imburse him for his expenses in remaining in India for the past six months to carry on the liquidation of the Bank.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

H. G. DUNLOP, Chairman.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).

REPORT OF THE LIQUIDATORS.

The Central Bank of Western India has been one year in liquidation, under the Indian Company's Act, this day.

The liquidation has been carrying on the dissolution of the Bank commenced under its deed of settlement in terms of a Resolution passed by the Shareholders at a General Meeting on 12th July 1866.

The Accounts to date are annexed. Since the Accounts were made up, advices have been received from London advising the settlement of a compromise of a large claim on Mr. E. M. Smith of Shanghai. The amount received under the compromise is £10,138-6-8. Out of this sum the debt due to the London and County Bank has been paid. This payment enables the Liquidators to announce that all claims made on the Bank have been discharged.

There are assets still outstanding, due to the Bank, considered good, for about Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000; and in addition to these assets, the Bank holds as security for a debt of Mr. Edwin Heycock, the title-deeds of the Ice Factory at Girgaum. The Assignee of Mr. Heycock's Estate in Bankruptcy, in England, has raised some difficulties as to the conveyance of the property, and the Liquidators are waiting for information from London before proceeding to realize.

There are now 27,432 Shares in the Bank in the hands of the public; the remainder of the Capital, consisting of 12,222 shares, is under lien for debts due to the Bank, &c.

There is a sum of Rs 33,259-7-6 in cash on hand in Bombay; and there is on the way from London remittances for about Rs 34,000. The Liquidators can therefore announce a distribution of Rs 2 per share payable on 1st March next, or earlier if possible.

The Liquidators must congratulate the shareholders on having been able to bring the Bank's affairs to their present state without having to make a call. For some time it appeared impossible to meet all liabilities out of the assets, and the settlements and negotiations made by the Liquidators have been, they flatter themselves, very successful.

In order to carry out the winding up of the Bank, Mr. Dunlop was persuaded by his colleagues last August, when he was about returning to England, to remain till the present time, and they now ask the Shareholders to acknowledge, by a substantial remuneration, the services he has rendered to the Bank almost gratuitously and at very considerable personal sacrifice.

Since June 1867 Mr. Dunlop has been engaged in superintending the dissolution and liquidation of the Bank in connection with his present colleagues, and the assets realized during that time have amounted to Rs. 30,00,000. Owing to the manner the winding up has been conducted, the Shareholders have been saved the usual Liquidators' Commission of 2½ per cent on that sum, equal to Rs. 75,000.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Made up to 28th January 1870.

Dr.	CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.				
I. Capital.	1 Number of Shares is 40,000				
	2 The amount paid for Shares	1,00,08,000	0	0	
	3 346 Shares forfeited on account non-payment of Calls	86,500	0	0	
				99,13,500	0 0
II. Debts of and Liabilities of the Bank.	4 Loans on mortgage or debenture bonds				
	5 Debts owing by the Bank				
	*Debts for which acceptances have been given				
	Debts to tradesmen for supplies of Stock in trade or other articles				
	Debts for law expenses				
	Debts for interest on debentures or other loans..				
	†Unclaimed Dividends				
	Debts not enumerated above.				
	*Sundry unclaimed Balances				
	6 Balance due to London Bankers (Subsequently paid of	66,911	6	0	
				66,911	6 0
VI. Reserved Fund.					
			Rupees...	99,80,411	6 0

* Balance written off to Profit and Loss Rs. 7,142 6 10.
† Balance written off to Profit and Loss Rs. 10,257 11 0.

Cr.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS.				
III. Property held by the Bank.	7 Immoveable Property—				
	Freehold Land ...				
	Ditto Buildings				
	Ditto Leasehold				
	8 Moveable Property				
	Distinguishing ...				
	Stock in Trade...				
	Plant				
	Dead Stock	2,365	5	10	
				2,365	5 10
IV. Debts and Investment.	9 Debts considered owing to the Bank.				
	The Bank holds Bills or other Securities				
	10 Debts considered good for which the Bank hold no Security				
	11 Debts considered doubtful and bad ...	*52,26,730	13	10	
				52,26,730	13 10
V. Cash and Investment.	12 Cash lodged in the				
	National Bank of India	31,850	6	11	
	„ on hand	2,069	0	7	
	„ with Agent in London ...	945	12	0	
	„ Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. London and China	626	13	9	
	„ Agents in Ahmedabad...	814	0	0	
				36,246	1 3
VII. Profit and Loss.	Being Balance after writing off Bad Debts finally settled and Expenses of Liquidation at Head Office and Branches.....			47,15,069	1 1
			Rupees...	99,80,411	6 0

* This Amount includes Rs. 1,37,590-6-0 the value that has been allowed to Insolvent Estates.

N. B.—See Report of Liquidators for valuations.

H. G. DUNLOP.
VENAYECKRAO JUGONATHJEE SUNKERSETT.
LIMJEE A. MERICK.
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY.

WANTED CONSIGNEE for the Cargo of COAL per JANE AVERY, George Hislop, Master, from Shields.

NOTICE.—Captain J. LOBATO will act as AGENT for my ESTATES during my temporary absence from Goa.

J. B. HAYNE.

ENGINEER.—A practical Mechanical Engineer of great experience in COTTON and OTHER MACHINERY is open to an engagement as Manager of Cotton or other works.

References &c. Address M. E., "Gazette" Office.

WE beg to state that L. SIBILLE, Esq., has entered into PARTNERSHIP with our Firm and that we shall henceforth continue business under the name of BOUNEVIALLE and SIBILLE.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

1st February 1870.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand GRAND PIANO by Schweitzer of Stuttgart, 7 octaves, made expressly to stand the climate of India. Price moderate. Apply to J. Neubergh.

AS the INFLUX of VISITORS on board of GREAT EASTERN tends to OBSTRUCT the COALING and other work going on, NOTICE is hereby given, that NO ONE can be ADMITTED on board EXCEPT on BUSINESS until further Notice.

R. C. HALPIN, Commanding,
B. Indian Cable Expedition.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Executive Engineer, Kirkee, is prepared to receive TENDERS on or before the 15th instant, for the construction of a POWDER MAGAZINE, with subsidiary Buildings and Compound Wall.

1. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application at the office of the Executive Engineer, Kirkee, during office hours.

2. The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. EDWARDS,
Executive Engineer, Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kirkee, 2nd February 1870.

COTTON PRESSES for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION.—At KHANGAUM, on TUESDAY, 15th February, at 5 P.M., at OOMRAWUTTEE, on THURSDAY, 17th February, at 5 P.M., at each place, two COTTON PRESSES, the property of the Apollo Press Company (Limited), will be offered FOR SALE, in good working order. They are West's Geometrical Patent, worked by manual labour, conveniently situated for business, and well worth the attention of Cotton Merchants.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Ade Bekul, at Oomrawuttee, or to REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Apollo Press Company.

LOST or MISLAID, on the 3rd instant, on the way from Bazaar Gate Street to Rampart Row, the following six Government PROMISSORY NOTES, amounting in all to Rs 3,500. Due notice thereof has been given to the Public Debt Office; and all persons are hereby cautioned against negociating these Notes in any way.

Whoever brings the same to the undersigned, or gives such information by mail lead to their recovery, will be handsomely REWARDED.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE SETHNA.
No. 7, Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, near Gumbow Wgll, Fort.

Memorandum of Notes Lost.

1 Note No.	007729	of 1852-60 5½	per cent, for Rs.	1,000	
1	19729				
1 Ditto	101 0	of ditto	ditto	500	
1 Ditto	9093				
		of 1854-55 4	per cent, for Rs.	500	
1 Ditto	17399				
	2994	of ditto	ditto	500	
1 Ditto	20294				
	4581	of 1856-58 4	per cent, for Rs.	500	
1 Ditto	9639				
	989				
	1127	of 1842-43 4	per cent, for Rs.	500	
6 Notes.			Total Rs.	3,500	

Bombay, 3rd February 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived :—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

		Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry	(Labelled)	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	„	Qts. 36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	„	„ 32 0
GOOD SPARKLING	do. „	„ 27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 17 per doz. ... & Rs. 9.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale.....Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale .....White capsule.....	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale.....	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage).....	33 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate.....	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale.....	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage).....	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd „ RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule .....per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule	„ 25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule.....	„ 22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule.....	„ 18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN.....Green capsule	„ 17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) .....Red capsule.....	„ 15 8	9 0
MEDOC .....White capsule	„ 13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES.....Red capsule.....	„ 22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List. Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HAVING granted Mr. J. J. BORDES, Wine Merchant and Ship Owner in Bo deaux, the monopoly for selling and importing our WINES in Bombay and the Malabar Coast, all Orders and Indents for the same are to be addressed to him or his Agents.

JULES MUMM & Co.

Rheims, 27th November 1868.

WINES.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

FINE PALE SHERRY	Per dozen quarts	Rs. 27
CLARET LYOLLIE	„	17
„ MOUTON	„	15
„ LAMONT	„	15
„ Sr. JULIEN	„	10
CHABLIS	„	17
BARSAC	„	17
WHISKEY, Irish	„	32
CURAÇAO	„	18
MARASCHINO	„	15
FINE CHAMPAGNE	„	24
„ „	Per 2 dozen pints	28

17th November, 1869. BLACKWELL & Co.

C. BOUNEVIALLÉ & Co.

WINES & SPIRITS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

1, Oak Lane, Fort.

Brandy, Hennessy's	per doz.	Rs.	22 0
Do. Martell's	„	„	22 8
Do. Pinet Castillon	„	„	22 0
Claret, Kay-Cannon	„	„	16 0
Do. Chateau de Prands	„	„	14 0
St. Estephe	„	„	12 0
Vermouth Noilly Pratt	„	„	15 0

New supplies shortly expected by Amanda, Atlantique, Monarchy, Comete.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux :—

Claret.—Medoc St. Julien	each case	4 doz.	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„	4 „	„ 12	„
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	„	1 „	„ 15	„
1864 Chateau Larose	„	1 „	„ 20	„
1864 Chateau Lafite	„	1 „	„ 25	„
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„	1 „	„ 22	„
Do. Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„	1 „	„ 30	„
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's yellow seal	„	1 „	„ 20	„
Do. green	„	2 „	„ 18	„
Do. Amontillado	„	2 „	„ 26	„
Robertson's brown seal	„	2 „	„ 14	„
Do. blue do	„	1 „	„ 16	„

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON'S WINES.

	1 doz. quarts.	2 doz. Pints.
CLARETS.		
Medoc Ordinaire C. T.'s No. 4	15 0	17 0
St. Emilion, C. Tovey's No. 3	20 0	22 0
St. Julien, ditto No. 2 C	24 0	26 0
St. Estephe, ditto No. 2 B	30 0	32 0
Margaux, ditto No. 2	36 0	38 0
Charles Tovey's No. 1	40 0	42 0
BORDEAUX—WHITE.		
Haut Sauterne	25 0	27 0
BURGUNDIES—WHITE.		
Pouilly	25 0	27 0
Chablis	30 0	32 0
BURGUNDIES—RED.		
Beaune	30 0	32 0
CHAMPAGNES.		
Ay, Sec	28 0	28 0
Royal Bouzy, Très Sec.	33 0	35 0
Extra Dry Sillery Royal	38 0	42 0
Verzenay Imperial	45 0	47 0
(Très Très Sec.)		
Royal Bouzy in half pts., p. case of 4 doz. ...	50 0	
„ ditto	31 0	
SHERRIES.		
Pale

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull Little business doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divt. dcnd.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	607ex-d
10,000	500		100	Ditto 2nd Rss. Issue	186ex-d
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,200
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	190
37,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	134
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,515
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 200	Elphinstone Land	1,000
10,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	635
2,000	150	all	Nil	Prec Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
5,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,000
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	255

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	5,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	750
500	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	1,735
100	5,000	all		Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	730
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	210
900	1,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,040
750	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,320
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	785
2,000	1,000	all		Oriental	1,260
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,360

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	575
250	1,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
500	500	all	300 do.	Do. New	535
500	1,000	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	8,500
250	2,000	all	...	Do. New	900
200	2,000	1,200	...	Esmji Cowasji Press	2,800
206	5,000	all	246 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	675
1000	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	210
1,000	500	all	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	3,000
125	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	1,050
225	2,000	750	200 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,550
125	2,000	all	...	Zimmerelly Press Co.	

(Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	169.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,060	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,50	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	835
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	200	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
3,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	310

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	30 Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	45
5	33	Do. China	6
200	35 Sept. '67	B'bay Twig & B'mkg	6
200	20 Oct. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	... Mar. '66	Central Bank	32
	East India Bank's		15-1
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	683 May '67	Royal Bank	5
1393	74 Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	510
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16 d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do.	4 Do. do.	
	3 Do. do.	
	2 Do. do.	
	1 Do. do.	
Madras	At sight	
Calcutta	Do.	
China	Do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Bar Gold	Rs.	16-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-1
Cowries	"	1,600
Spanish Dollars	"	2-0
Silver Rupee Sicca	"	208
Do. Standard	"	1-7
Gold Mohur	"	15-14
Silver Bullion	"	1-6
Bank Post Bills	"	100-07
Private Do.	"	

CALCUTTA—20th JANUARY, 1870.

The following quotations were supported by business transacted:—

Government Paper, at Rs. 95-4 and 95-8 for cash, and another time-bargain, at Rs. 95-4 and 95-8 for cash; and another time-bargain, at Rs. 95-4 and 95-8, delivery in 30 days.

Bank Shares, at 140-0, upwards of half a Lakh, at Rs. 108-6, and small pieces at Rs. 108-8 to 108-10.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 112-14.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs 1,430, exclusive of the dividend.

Allahabad Bank shares, at Rs. 101, and more wanted.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at time-bargain of 20 shares, at Rs 270, for delivery in one month.

Dehra Doon Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 45.

Monacherra Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 73½ discount or Rs. 16-10 per share.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 3.

Cheshyre, Major, 16th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Nagpore.

Astley, Major, Chief Inspector of Musketry, on leave, from Poona.

Sorell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Malligaum.

Queene, Ensign, 2-19th Regiment, on duty, from Bangalore.

Trail, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Bangalore.

Langtry, Captain, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

Swindley, Major, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

Anderson, Captain, Brigade Major, on leave, from Mhow.

Harris, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 3.

Astley, Major, Chief Inspector of Musketry, to rejoin, to Poona.

Harvey, Captain, 2-28th Regiment, to join, to Bareilly.

Stewart, Lieutenant Colonel, Engineers, to join, to Meerut.

Bucharan, Lieutenant, D. P. W., on duty, to Nagpore.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 3.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following revised rates of pay have been sanctioned for Kotwals employed in the Military Bazaars:—1st class—Poona, Belgaum, Deesa, Mhow, and Aden, at Rs. 40 each per mensem. 2nd class—Malligaum, Neemuch, Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Hydrabad, Jacobabad, Poona 2nd Kotwal, Asseerghur (transferred to Nagpore), at Rs. 25 each per mensem. The reductions of pay at Poona, Mhow, and Hydrabad will be made prospectively, and the increase at Aden will take effect from 1st March 1870.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of compensation to civil patients in Cantonment Hospitals for their clothes destroyed on occasions of cholera, under the recommendation of the officer in medical charge, which must be first approved by the General or other Officer Commanding the Station, on the understanding that these grants are restricted to cases of extreme destitution, and to an amount proportionate to the value of the articles destroyed, which must not exceed the maximum of Rs. 5 in any case.

Consequent on the appointment of a Depot Staff at [illegible] announced in G. O. No. 913, of 7th October 1869, the extra staff allowance to the officer in charge of the depot, sanctioned by G. O. G. No. 288, of 1st March 1867, ceases from the date on which the Paymaster, on his duties as a Disbursing Officer, and takes over the Treasure Chest.

The rate of compensation for a complete set of Soldiers' Necessaries for the Year 1869-70, is fixed at Rs. 11-0-0, viz. Helmet Serge Jackets, at Rs. 3 each, Rs. 6-0-0; 2 Pairs of do. at Rs. 1-7 each, Rs. 2-8-0; 2 Stable-jackets, Rs. 2-7-0.

Assistant Surgeon B. W. Buttery, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, by the General Order Furlough Regulations, and in accordance with the provisions of Jameson's Code, Appendix, pages 84, paras. 319 to 322.

G. O. No. 52, of 26th January 1870, is cancelled, and Brigadier-General J. Foster, C.B., is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

Leave of absence to Head Quarter Camp of Lieutenant Colonel W. D'Arcy, R.H.A., 3rd Troop, announced in G. O. No. 16 of 19th January 1870, is 16th December 1869, and not 16th January 1870, as published.

The promotions of the following Warrant Officers, announced in General Orders No. 861 of 18th December 1869, and No. 22 of 7th January 1870, are antedated to the 16th September 1868:—

Deputy Assistant Commissary W. Lee, of the Commissariat Department.

Deputy Commissary J. Davis, of the Public Works Department.

Conductor Smith, of the Adjutant General's Department.

Sub-Conductor W. Spencer, of the Quartermaster General's Department.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D., having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeon from the 27th January 1870, under the provisions of para. 23 of General Order by the Government of India, No. 1059, dated 23rd December 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

With reference to paragraph 6 of G. G. O. No. 186 of 1868, Commanding Officers should invariably enter into a contract, in communication with the Cantonment Magistrate, for each periodical washing of the whole of the bed-cases in use in their Regiment or Battery, the agreement providing for their being properly washed and each lot returned within a reasonable interval of time to be fixed by the Commanding Officer The charge for the washing should be supported by a certificate from the Cantonment Magistrate that the rate is the lowest for which the work could be properly done. When any bed-cases of a Regiment or Battery quitting a station are unavoidably returned in a condition requiring their being washed before re-issue, Barrack Masters are authorized to have such washed also by contract—i. e. for a certain sum—for the whole number requiring to be washed, charging the cost in a contingent bill, supported by a certificate from the Cantonment Magistrate, similar to that prescribed above, and by a report of state of the articles when returned drawn up by the Barrack Master, and signed also by the Commanding Officer in acknowledgment of its correctness.

The Government of India has ruled that in each case of a regiment coming to India from a station where bedsteads were worn, the issue of an allowance for the broken period elapsing between date of arrival and date of next biennial issue of Rs. 4, shall be specially considered, according to the period of wear of the helmets in possession.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. B. Prescott, Assistant Superintendent Guzerat Revenue Survey, has been appointed to act as Boundary Commissioner under the Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Major C. E. Naylor, Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

Mr. J. Jardine to act, until further orders, as Under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Political, and Educational Departments, and Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations. Mr. Jardine received charge of the above offices from Mr. E. H. Percival on the 1st instant.

Dewan Peroo Mull, Magistrate F. P., in the Hydrabad District, performed, in addition to his own duties, the Magisterial duties of the Tanda Division, from 16th August to 19th November 1869, both days inclusive, during the employment of Captain C. F. Boulton as Acting Judge of Hydrabad.

Mr. W. Ramsay, appointed First Assistant to the Collector of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Surat District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Ramsay to be First Assistant to the Collector of Surat.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniell, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D., is allowed furlough for 10 months and 14 days, under Section 7 Chapter I., of the Covenanted Civil Service Rules of 1868.

Mr. Chocmilal Venilal performed the duties of the District Deputy Collector of Kaira, from 10th July to 31st August 1869.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Apothecary Robinson to the Ahmednuggur Dispensary, notified under date the 13th instant, is cancelled, and Apothecary Wright, No. 69, is appointed instead.

Mr. George Scott has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, from the 10th November 1869.

Mr. W. Wedderburn is appointed to act as Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Political, Educational, and Secret Departments, during the absence of Mr. Gonnel until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hassamull Chellaram to be Money Order Agent at Shikarpoor.

Mr. Wassoodew Ramchundra to be Money Order Agent at Wurtungamm.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E. H. Hoogwart is appointed Acting Head Master of the Belgaum High School from the date of his receiving charge from Mr. Bellairs.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to confer the title of "Rao Sahib" on Mr. [illegible] Assistant Professor, University.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend H. W. Bagnell, B.A., having, on the 12th January 1870, completed ten years' service from date of arrival in India, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain from that date.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 19th January 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:

105th Foot.—Lieutenant C. H. Lonsdale to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Baines, who has resigned the appointment. Dated 7th January 1870.

Major H. E. Quin, of the Staff Corps, whose tenure of appointment on the Staff has expired, is posted to Morar for general duty.

Captain P. Story, late 66th Goorkha Regiment, is transferred from the 5th Native Infantry to the 1st Goorkha Regiment, for duty.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that the officers join their respective battalions without delay:—

14th Foot.—Captain H. M. Lloyd, 2nd Battalion.
Captain R. A. L. Furneaux, 1st Battalion.
Lieutenant J. S Johnson, 1st Battalion.
Lieutenant R. Hall, 2nd Battalion.
60th Foot.—Lieutenant W. Cowan, 4th Battalion.
Lieutenant P. A. J. H. Johnstone, 2nd Battalion.

Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Hospital C. R. Francis, M.B., Indian Medical Service, is transferred from the Saugor to the Dinapore Circle of Medical superintendence, with effect from the date the latter is vacated by Deputy Inspector General H. M. Macpherson, proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain (Local Major) A. Blunt, (C Battery, E Brigade,) to England, for six months from date of departure, on private affairs.

3rd Hussars.—Veterinary Surgeon A. A. Jones, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Assistant Surgeon K. J. Parr, (18th Brigade,) to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

7th Foot (1st Battalion).—Captain (Local Major) R. Herford, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

8th Foot.—Captain F. H. Chambers, to remain at Bombay, from the 9th November 1869 to the 9th February, on private affairs.

33rd Foot.—Lieutenant P. D. Trotter, to Deesa, from the 16th December 1869 to the 25th February, on medical certificate.

66th Foot.—Captain J. S. Graves, to remain in England on private affairs, from the 27th February to the 29th March, in extension.

106th Foot.—Lieutenant R. C. Reynolds, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 11th January to the 31st March, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Colonel G. Jackson, (Commandant 2nd Bengal Cavalry,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieutenant Colonel J. J. H. Gordon, (Commandant 29th Native Infantry,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieutenant Colonel R. P. Anderson, (Commanding 34th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, from the 15th January to the 15th February, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Major J. R. Currie, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving Meerut, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Captain E. Beddy, (Wing Officer 29th Native Infantry,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Rifle Brigade (3rd Battalion).—Ensign J. D. Mansel, to Calcutta, from the 1st January to the 31st March, on private affairs.

Late 6th European Infantry.—Captain H. H. Stansfeld, to remain in Calcutta, for six months, from the 1st Jan. to the 30th June, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

General List Infantry.—Captain A.W. Bird, (attached to 45th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, from the 20th January to the 20th July, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Medical Department.—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals H. M. Macpherson, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on retirement.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 25th January 1870.

Head rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery.—Captain H. M. G. Purvis to be Major, from the 19th December 1860.

Captain L. F. Hall to be Major, from the 19th December 1869.

2nd Battalion 10th Foot.—Lieutenant W. N. Whitty to be Captain, from the 7th November 1867.

105th Light Infantry.—Lieutenant J. E. Baines to be Captain, from 20th December 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

5th Regal Cavalry.—Lieutenant Laud Kavanagh, 20th Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Williamson, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 17th January 1870.

10th Bengal Cavalry.—Ensign G. H. Elliot, 93rd Highlanders, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Barrow, officiating 3rd Squadron Officer. Dated 17th January 1870.

13th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant M. Armstrong, 20th Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern, vice Russell, on furlough. Dated 17th January 1870.

FINES FOR DRUNKENNESS.

With reference to the scales of fines for drunkenness published in Horse Guards' G. O. No. 46 of 1869, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that an act of drunkenness occurring after 12 months from date of a previous act is to be treated as a first act, and that a second act occurring within three months subjects the offender to a fine of 7s. 6d.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s 0d.	Nominal on
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s.	0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s.	6d.
	Wooden Ships	£1 11s. 6d. to £1 15s.	0d.
	Myrabolens & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s.	6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s.	0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s.	0d.
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s.	0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6	per bale
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Napoleon III	Gillespie	London, Aug. 19.
	Waterloo	Salmon	Mauritius, Dec. 11.
	Hindi Prince	Saddler	Sunderland, Sept. 11.
	Mic Mac	Robinson	Liverpool, Sept. 16.
	Europia (s)	Martin	Marseilles, Jan. 1.
	Anna Henderson	Henderson	Calcutta, Dec. 25.
	Jane Avery	Hislop	Shields, Sept. 1.
	H. M. S. E. Canning	Tolputt	Aden, Jan 21.
	Jane Leach	Brown	Glasgow, Oct. 3.
	Amanda	Petit	Bordeaux, Sept. 25.
	Java	Beejtream	Gottenburg, Oct. 5.
	Jessie Jameson	Bell	Cardiff, Sept. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Evan Beaulieu	Buschmann	Rangoon, Akyab, &c.
	Futtay Salam	Nacoda	Calcutta via M. Coast.
	Hydree	Nacoda	Juddah and Hoodooda
	Anna	Gunnnsfer	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Steamer Emzu, Babot, to Chins, &c.

Ship Khimjee Odhowjee, Sewell, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Europe, to Marseilles.

Steamer Arabia, to Malabar Coast and Coast.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of January 20th has the following:—

Particulars of vessels previously announced.—Ships Melpomene, [B], Osborne, Melbourne 13th November; Lalla Rookh, [B], W R Willes, Bombay 27th December; and Brig Jane Bell, [B], B W Osborne, (Port not mentioned) 29th November.

DEPARTURES.—Steamer Ethiopes, Ships Marlborough, Futtay Moombarack, Fez Bohoman, and Fazel Carrim.

Passengers, per Jane Bell.—Mrs. Osborne, and Charles Wilmot.

ARRIVALS.—January 21st Steamers Clan Alpine and Hindoostan from Hong-kong.

NOTICE.—GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

—COMPLAINTS regarding Messages sent, and Claims for Refund of Charges thereon, should be SENT DIRECT to the "Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta."

Messages for transmission should be addressed simply "Government Telegraph Office," and not to the Superintendent.

By Order,
M. FLEISCHER,
Assistant Superintendent in Charge.

Bombay, Govt. Telegraph Office, the 3rd February 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

PEACOCK—SHOWERS—January 27th, at the Fort Church, Calcutta, the Hon'ble Sir Barnes Peacock, to Georgina, second daughter of the late Major-General Showers.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

DAILY—January 9th, at Trichinopoly, of cholera, [Mr. Thomas Charles Daily, the youngest son of the late Mr. James Richard Daily, aged 42 years, 10 months and 5 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1870.

THE Home Government appear to experience great difficulty in obtaining a Finance Minister for India. Nor is the fact at all surprising, for we want a gentleman who is not only a financier but a statesmen, not only a trained accountant but a trained broad-minded politician in the highest sense of that equivocal word; and men of this stamp are not plentiful in any country. Moreover, there is this additional obstacle to the securing of a man in the front rank—if he is found he probably prefers a career in the home service where he is known and where he has won his spurs. The gentlemen whose names have been mentioned for the post are more or less competent, but the presumably best cannot be had. Mr Stansfeld and Mr. Bagehot are neither likely to select an Indian instead of a home career, and we doubt if either could stand the climate. Mr. George Dickson is out of the question, and Mr. Stephenson, though an unquestionably able public servant, has breathed too much the atmosphere of an office and enjoyed too little of the less unconfined and freer air of real public life. The same objection applies to Mr. Seccombe, whose name has not hitherto been mentioned, but who, perhaps, stands some chance. Both the gentlemen last mentioned may have qualities which their occupation hitherto has not made manifest; but the presumption must always be against a purely office man for finance as well as for war; just as much as it is against a man who has never known the toils of office, who has never been broken in that kind of harness.

It may be doubted whether the Home Government has yet become fully aware of the kind of statesman-financier needed in India. We printed yesterday an article from the *Saturday Review* which affords a fair example of the mis estimates of our requirements framed at home. The gist of the reviewer's argument is that Indian Civil Servants are defective in the so-called special sort of ability demanded of a financier. He says that "the branch of the Indian service which manages the finances is unequal to the duties imposed on it;" and the remedy for an "incapable department" is a special service for Indian finance. An illustration is fished up out of the records of the Old Bombay Bank management, and the "incompetence" of the Government directors is brought in to support the tenor of the article. Setting aside the fact that the illustration is a bad one, we ask whether the reviewer has correctly explained the mystery of our financial muddles and whether he understands our financial needs? Throughout his argument he never once alludes to that striking characteristic of our system, its excessive centralization. The defect is not in the ability of Indian Civil Servants, but in the system. Financiers of any value, even at home, do not belong to a special service. Mr. Pitt like Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone had a general training, and no one can say that Mr. Lowe has been brought up to the business. Why India has perpetual deficits is partly due to the general outcry for immediate and large expenditure, but mainly to the grasping system which, attempting to control everything, necessarily fails to exert effective and economical control at all. The reviewer tells us that "the acutest and most cautious of financiers must to a very great extent assume the correctness of the figures supplied to him by his subordinates," and seems to think that the Indian Minister erred because he did so. But it is notorious that the Minister disregarded, in many instances, the figures supplied by his subordinates, and substituted for careful estimates, based on local and special knowledge, autocratic guesses of his own. Thus not only are forecastes capriciously altered, but at the same time the control over expenditure is weak because it is central; so that while the Minister over-estimates his revenue according to his fancy, the spending folk—often urged to spend—do so according to their judgment. What India really wants is an able, experienced, unprejudiced, clear-sighted statesman, who will reform the Indian financial system, set bounds to the interference of the Supreme Government, and impart freedom, within limits, to the local administration. It is not want of ability from which we suffer, but want of a rational financial system closely adapted to the facts of our Indian dominions. Until this change is made, it matters little who is Finance Minister; since the best could not work it much better, and the worst could not make it much worse. The present plan is a standing monument of what will be attempted by the incurable vanity of mankind.

THE revised rules and tariff relating to the despatch of messages by telegraph in India and Ceylon appear to be complete and fair. They are succinctly and clearly stated, reasonable provision seems to have been made to meet almost every case, and the convenience of the public has been consulted. For one rupee ten words can be sent anywhere within reach of the telegraph. The ten words include the name and address of sender and recipient, but the department have wisely determined to count three words of names and addresses as one, and not to include in the reckoning the name of the original station. This is a concession to the public and one that will be appreciated. The practice of charging in full for names and addresses always had an air of injustice, although, practically, the words employed were as much part of the message as any others. What we want to point out, however, is the absolute and discouraging character of the very first paragraph. "The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors and delays." Does not this argue some defect, as yet unprovided for, in the system of telegraphy When the errors and mutilations arise from the careless ness of the sender, such as illegible or equivocal writing, there is good reason for the exemption from responsibility claimed by the department. But when a message is distinctly written, any inaccuracy in transmission must be caused by defects in the instruments or remissness or incapacity in the clerks. Senders and receivers have no direct remedy against them. It is true that the department undertakes to refund payment in all cases where a registered telegram has been so delayed or mutilated that the object of the sender has been completely frustrated; but ordinary non-registered messages may be delayed, inaccurately sent, rendered quite unintelligible, and the sender can get no redress. He can only enjoy the satisfaction of forwarding his complaint to the Telegraph Check-office at Calcutta. Hence it will be seen that the senders of non-registered messages have no security except such as they may derive from a belief that the head of the department is eager to maintain sharp discipline and to punish offending clerks for stupidity or *laches*. Telegraphic messages in India are delivered with tolerable accuracy and promptitude, but in order to keep the department up to a high standard every one whose messages are mutilated, thrown into hotch-potch, or delayed, should immediately fire off a complaint to Calcutta. We fear, however, that few will undertake a duty which involves a little trouble. Nevertheless, that is the only way of dealing with an autocratic department which takes your money to perform a service and holds itself irresponsible for non-performance. The rules recommend distinct caligraphy and not without cause. Names of persons are frequently written in occult characters only readable by the writers themselves and their intimate or frequent correspondents; and where handwriting is illegible, without the aid of one or more experts, the writers deserve any punishment they may get in the shape of fines and vexation. For them we have no pity; but we think that the department ought to be held responsible for all the *laches* of its own servants in all cases where the message is written "in an unmistakeable and distinct hand," and is expressed in the "shortest and most familiar words" which the sender can select. There is no good ground for the absolute immunity claimed and enforced by the department, and the first sentence in the Revised Rules is a blot on an otherwise reasonable code.

THE Queen in Council has sanctioned some useful and interesting variations in our old friend the Union Jack. It will probably delight every Englishman to know that the Navy retains the cherished flag, "pure and undefiled." That bold and handsome combination of colour —*the* tricolour which many a time and oft really made the tour of the world before other tricolours were invented—is in our minds interwoven with the history of our fighting marine; and we are rejoiced to see that the Navy alone will have the right to bear this precious ensign. But although the soldiers are not to fly the Union Jack in all its noble purity, they will have a very handsome banner. The royal initials on a blue shield, surrounded by a garland, and surmounted by a crown, form a rich and becoming ornament, and add to the splendour of the flag. The centre of the Diplomatic flag is not so tasteful, and whether the flags to which Governors of all ranks are to be entitled will present a grateful aspect to the eye, will depend on the beauty or otherwise of the arms or badge that is to be "emblazoned in the centre thereof." On the whole, the changes made by the Order in Council are a fair example of combining taste and utility.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH proposes to reach Lahore on the 9th instant.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. T. HUGHES, C.B., has been appointed Commandant of the Punjab Frontier in succession to Sir Alfred Wilde, appointed Secretary to the Madras Government in the Military Department.

THE "minions of the moon" (we quote the "Englishman" of the 31st) made rather a good thing of it the other day in the Ducal Camp. His Royal Highness, as we are informed, was relieved of fifteen notes for Rs. 1,000 each, some of which have since found their way into the Customs Department. The "plant" was cleverly managed, for not a single clue to the offender has yet been discovered. Here, too, in Calcutta it is as well to take some precaution against burglary. Two attempts were made last Thursday night in the best quarter of the town, and failure is oftentimes the prelude to success.

THE Madras Municipality, unlike that of Bombay, has adopted the very questionable course of expending its funds on the reception of a distinguished visitor. Here are two resolutions it has passed:—"That a committee composed of the gentlemen named below be, and is, hereby appointed for considering and carrying out a scheme for the due reception and honour by the Municipality on behalf of the general public of Madras, of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on his expected arrival at Madras." "That the President be, and is, hereby authorized to contribute from the Municipal funds of Madras, to be met, if possible, out of the savings from the Budget grant for this year, a sum of Rs. 12,000 towards the expense of carrying out such scheme." It is proposed also to hold a public meeting at the Banqueting Hall for the purpose of getting up subscriptions from the public and for adopting such other means as may be necessary in the matter.

INDIAN ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL POLLARD, R. E., is appointed to officiate as Joint Secretary and Consulting Engineer to the Punjab Government in the Railway Branch, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, proceeding on furlough.

IN connection with the theft of a bundle of a hundred notes of Rs. 100 each, amounting to Rs. 10,000 in value, from the Note Examiner's office in the Bank of Bengal, two native writers, note examiners, were at once put in custody of the police on suspicion. On Thursday a solicitor of the High Court applied for their release on bail, but the application was refused.

OUR Calcutta letters say that the approaching departure of Captain K. J. W. Coghill with his regiment, the 19th Hussars, is felt there as quite "a social calamity." The Calcutta folks seem to have hoped that he at least might have been spared. It has been said that a man who has no enemies can have no friends, but every now and then a man starts up whose universal popularity seems to disprove it, and the D. A. Q. M. G. of the Presidency Division seems one of these.—*Pioneer.*

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Surat, sailing from Calcutta on the 1st February:—

For *Madras*—Mr John Taylor, and Mr L C Fleury.

For Suez—Mr and Mrs E B Mackay, Mr G Andreas, Mr W Abbott and European servant.

For Marseilles—Mr L E Griffiths, Major and Mrs Jenkins, Col Sibley, Mr R Savage, Mrs Sims (2 H), and Mr J H W Poolton.

For Southampton—Revd and Mrs Cave Brown and family, Dr R S Bateson, Mrs H Lawrence, child and infant, Mr John Harrocks, and T Laidler.

THE German residents of this city (Calcutta) on Tuesday evening entertained at a farewell dinner in the Town Hall their distinguished countryman, O. Von Ernsthausen, who is about to retire for good from India. About seventy gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, at which the language of the fatherland was the prevailing one, and there was some excellent singing afterwards. The entertainment was a great success, and one of the best managed that we have witnessed for a long time.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal*, Jan. 29.

ANOTHER case of libel has excited considerable interest at Lahore—that of Amery versus Gordon. The latter was Secretary of the late Punjab Club. Mr. Amery had been one of the members, and had been called on to contribute towards certain losses sustained by the club. This annoyed Mr and Mrs Gordon, &c. These, having proprietary rights, refused to comply with. A threat was then published in the *Indian Public Opinion*, that any members persisting in their refusal would, after a certain time, be posted as defaulters. Judgment has been given in favour of the defendant with costs.

THE Bombay and Calcutta papers are discussing the relative commercial prospects of the two capitals as affected by the Suez Canal. So far as the trade of the North-West Provinces and Oudh is concerned, it requires no powers of divination to see confidently what will happen. Produce from the North-West and Oudh must find its way in the first instance to Allahabad, whether it be ultimately destined for Bombay or Calcutta. The comparison of cost by the two routes may therefore begin at Allahabad. The distance from Allahabad to Bombay is 927 miles, to Calcutta 630 miles at present; but when the chord line is open, only 565 miles. A fair rate for the carriage of merchandize by rail is one-third of a pie per maund per mile. This on 297 miles (the difference of distance in favor of Calcutta *at present* is a little more than eight annas a maund or Rs. 13-8 per ton on the whole distance. The

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Jane Avery, Captain Hislop, arrived yesterday from Shields with a cargo of coal.

The ship Napoleon III., Captain Gillespie, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo.

The ship Ambrose, Captain Connell, arrived on the 2nd instant from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

The ship Black Prince, Captain Saddler, arrived yesterday from Sunderland with a cargo of coal.

The ship Anna Henderson, Captain Henderson, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

The ship Waterloo, Captain Salmon, arrived yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar, and 225 adult passengers.

The ship Mic Mac, Captain Robinson, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Ehry, Captain Babot, will sail to-day for China, &c., with 1,729 chests of Malwa opium, 682 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—For Singapore: Mr. Henry Robb. For Hongkong: Mrs. S. D. Subathaw, Mrs. W. H. Mody, Mrs. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Mr. Ruttonjee Manockjee, Mr. Bapoojee Pestonjee and Mr. Mahomed Nansoy. For Calcutta: Captain H. B. Graves, and Mr. D. F. E. Stafford.

LECTURE BY THE REV. DR. WILSON.

The first lecture of the session in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institution was delivered at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson. Mr. John Firth, the vice-president of the institution, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. Last session the Rev. Doctor delivered the first of a couple of lectures on "The Maratha Country; its Tribes and Castes"—and this now was the concluding portion paper on the subject. The lecture was listened to with great attention. Dr. Wilson first described the country of the Marathas, its boundaries, rivers, mountains, and other natural characteristics. He then mentioned the different sects or castes of the Marathas, their traits of character, and traced the progress of civilization and enlightenment amongst them. He remarked that, after having spent forty years of his life in India, he was indeed exceedingly gratified to see that education had made rapid progress amongst the native community. He compared the state of the country when he first set his foot on its shores with the most thriving condition in which it now existed at the time of his departure; and also alluded to the remarkable change that had taken place in the social and moral condition of the people of India. Education had undermined the old ideas and superstitious views of the natives of India, and literary institutions had been established throughout the country for the diffusion of knowledge amongst its inhabitants and for their intellectual improvement, while for their moral and religious instruction prayer meetings were now held, where prayers were offered to the one true God.

After the close of the lecture the Chairman and Dr. Bhau Dajee thanked Dr. Wilson for his most valuable and interesting lecture, and the meeting separated at about half-past ten.

BOMBAY RACES, 1870.

First Day—Thursday, February 3.

Stewards.—Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I., Colonel D. Gaye, R. A., Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, T. M. Filgate, Esq., Major F. Lukin, H. M.'s 3rd Hussars, A. C. Gaye, Esq., W. Lamb, Esq., and F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S., Hon. Secy.

This season commenced yesterday with a card of five races. There was a large turn-out as usual, and the verandah of the Byculla Club was thronged by a gay assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom was His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Altogether there was but little excitement caused by the events, as is frequently the case on a first day. H. H. Aga Khan has again been very fortunate this year in having in his stables such a fine horse as Shere Ali, who came in first in each of the races for which he was entered.

First Race.—"The Dealers' Plate."—Rs. 1,500, given by the following dealers:—

Mr. Ali Abdoola	Rs. 250
„ Abdool Raymon	„ 250
„ Jamasjee Cowasjee	„ 250
Messrs. Nowrojee Bassenwanjee's Sons	„ 250
„ Dady Suntook's Sons	„ 250
Mr. Nowrojee Bazonjee Fakeera	„ 250

Entrance 20 G. M. H. F. and 5 G. M. Forfeit if declared by the 1st January 1870. 2 miles. Weight for age. For all Arabs imported after 1st September 1868, and purchased directly from the stables of the givers. The second horse to save his stakes. Horses imported after the 1st September 1869 to be allowed to enter until 1st January 1870. Previous winners once 3 lbs., twice or oftener 5 lbs. extra.

owners.	horses.	st lb	Riders.
H H Aga Khan's	b a c Shere Ali	8	3 Brewtey
Mr Field's	g a c Glencoe	7 12	Chapman

Betting 3 to 1 on Shere Ali.

A favourable start for Shere Ali, who got out about two lengths ahead, and kept his vantage all the way till the finish. Time—1 m., 1 m. 28 sec., 1 m. 57 sec., 2 m., 26 sec., 3 m. 25 sec., 3 m. 58 sec.

Second Race.—"The Byculla Club Cup."—Rs. 1,000, for all Arabs and Country-breds. Entrance 20 G. M. H. F. Weight for age. 2 miles. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. To close and name on the 1st September 1869, but horses may be allowed to enter until the 1st January 1870 at 40 G.M. H.F. Three horses from different stables to start, or the cup will be withheld.

H H Aga Khan's	g a h Nicholas	7 9	Syed
Mr Field's	b a h Sunbeam	8 12	Chapman

For this race there was a fair start, Sunbeam slightly behind. Both horses ran easy in this position, Sunbean sometimes one length and sometimes two lengths behind, till emerging from the haystacks, when both seemed to make an attempt; but Nicholas still kept the lead. On entering the straight, both jockeys went at it, and there was an exciting race home, Nicholas, however, beating his rival by a length and a half. Time, first half mile 56 sec, 1 m. 26 sec, 1 m. 57 sec., 2 m. 25 sec., 3 m. 55 sec. For this race Sunbeam was the favourite, 2 to 1 on him being offered.

Third Race.—"The Forbes Stakes."—Rupees 400 from the Fund, added to a sweepstakes of 10 G. M. H. F. R. C., and a distance. For all horses. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. To close and name on the 1st May 1869, but horses can enter on 1st September 1869 at 20 G. M., H. F., and on 1st January 1870 at 40 G.M., H. F.

Mr Field's	b as f Octavia		W. O.

A walk over.

Fourth Race.—"The Galloway Plate."—Rs. 400 from the Fund. For all maiden galloways. Weight for age and inches. 1¼ mile. Entrance 1st May 1869, 5 G.M.; 1st September 1869, 10 G. M.; 1st January 1870, 15 G. M., with a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for all galloways declared to start. Previous winners once 3 lbs., twice or oftener 5 lbs. extra.

H H Aga Khan's	b a g Shere Ali	8 10	2 Brewtey
Major Crosbie's	g a g Skylark	8 4 4	Rowjee
Mr Abdoola Rayman's	b a g Red Deer	8 7 4	Blackburn
Mr B's	g a g The Reiver	8 6 0	Finch
Mr Williams	g a g Nugget	8 12 4	Feroze

Betting 6-4 against Shere Ali, 5-2 against Major Crosbie's grey, 6-1 against Red Deer.

There were two or three false starts before the horses got properly off. When at length the start was made, Mr. Williams' grey was somewhat in advance, and the others followed in a body. The horses kept well together before getting out into the open, and the stacks Skylark was leading. On coming into sight again the horses were struggling for places, and were separated by considerable spaces. Shere Ali here took the lead, and came in an easy first, with Skylark a good second.

Fifth Race.—"The Hack Stakes."—Rupees 200 from the Fund, with a sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for *bona fide* untrained Hacks. ½ mile. 10 1st. 7 lbs. Gentlemen riders. Usual penalties for Colonials and others. To close and name the day before the race. The winner to be claimed for Rupees 600. Anything offered above that sum to go to the Fund.

Major Crosbie's	b a h Chance	10	7 Owner
Col McMontmorency's	c a h Crisis	10	7 Capt Stack
Mr B, na	b c m The Lively Spin	11 11	Mr Seton
Major Crosbie's	b a g Exile	11 11	Mr Humfreys
Dr Knapp's	b a m m Beeswing	11 11	Mr Papillon
Mr G's	g a h Meteor	10 7	Owner
Mr Warre's	g a g Merry Andrew	10 7	Mr Walker

For this race Chance was favourite, and Crisis second; as to the remaining horses there was little speculation. Being for only half a mile, it was a race from the first, and Chance came in a beautiful first, going easily; the jockeys of Crisis and Lively Spin were hard at work from entering the distance, and by this means the former succeeded in coming in about two lengths behind the winner. Merry Andrew by some means got out of the race shortly after the commencement, and walked in.

PORT POLICE COURT.—3rd February.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Refusal of Duty.—W. Hallinson, a seaman of the ship Halneman, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to five days' imprisonment.

Thefts.—Abdoola Tyeb was charged with stealing two silver dollars and Rs. 2-8- in cash belonging to Abdoola Hassen, and was on pleading guilty sentenced to receive twelve stripes.—Khoodabux Gindoo was charged with stealing six cocoanuts belonging to Mahomedally Moosabhay, and was on conviction sentenced to receive eight stripes.—Hassum Shaik Ahmed was convicted of stealing a box containing papers and other articles, the property of Khunjee Vella, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

CARWAR PILOTAGE FEES.

The following scale of Pilot and Pilotage fees and of fees for the use of Government moorings in the port of Carwar, has been sanctioned for adoption experimentally for twelve months from this date, in lieu of those published under notification dated 5th September 1868:—

Pilotage in and out of the port of Carwar.

From and after this date Pilot fees for Pilot services, as shown in the following scale, will be charged on all sailing vessels, from and over 100 tons burthen, that may enter or leave the port of Carwar:—

Ships from			Fair season.	Monsoon.
Do.	100 to	300 tons	Rs. 20	Rs. 30
Do.	301 to	500 „	„ 32	„ 40
Do.	501 to	700 „	„ 30	„ 50
Do.	701 to	900 „	„ 35	„ 60
Do.	901 to	1,100 „	„ 40	„ 70
Do.	1,101 to	1,300 „	„ 45	„ 80
Do.	1,301 and upwards		„ 50	„ 90

No pilotage will be charged on steamers merely calling at the port, but steamers loading at Carwar will be charged the same as sailing ships.

The monsoon season commences from 1st June and ends on 30th September.

Fees for the use of Government moorings will be charged according to the following scale:

For Swinging Moorings.	From 1st Nov. to 31st May, being 7 months, per diem. Rupees.	From 1st June to 31st Oct., being 5 months, per diem. Rupees.
All Vessels up to 200 tons	2	1
Do. from 200 to 499 tons	1	1½
Do. from 500 to 699 „	1½	2
Do. from 700 to 999 „	2	2½
Do. from 1,000 and upwards	2½	3

INTRODUCTION OF ANIMAL VACCINATION INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1870.

Letter from the Inspector General Indian Medical Department, No. 167, dated 17th January 1870—Submitting, with his remarks, a letter from the Superintendent General of Vaccination, with accompaniment regarding a successful attempt made by Dr. Blanc, Superintendent of Vaccination, Western Circle, to introduce animal vaccination into Bombay; and recommending, if the expenses for continuing the experiment can properly be made to fall on the Municipality, that temporary sanction be given to the estimated outlay of Rs. 45 per month, until Government have considered and decided upon the whole question of vaccination in Bombay, &c.

Report by the officiating Accountant General, No. 3764, dated 24th January 1870—Stating that the Government of India having reduced the grant for vaccination by Rs. 10,000 for the current year, and it being found impossible to keep the expenditure within the sanctioned amount, he does not think the additional outlay above referred to will be sanctioned by them.

Resolution.—As Government attach very great importance to the continuance of these experiments, a copy of this correspondence should be forwarded to the Government of India, with a recommendation that the proposed additional expenditure be sanctioned for a year.

2. His Excellency in Council is satisfied with the result of the experiments already made, and approves of Dr. Blanc's and Mr. Anunta Chundroba's exertions in this matter.

When it is clearly shown that the result of the inoculation of a heifer is innocuous, the loan of animals for a week for the purpose will probably be obtained for a less sum than five rupees, and to enable Government to sanction hereafter the extension of the practice, every effort should be made to reduce the expenditure to the lowest point possible.

BOMBAY FINANCES.

Appended is an official statement, bearing the signature of Mr. C. E. Chapman, (Officiating Accountant General,) of Receipts and Disbursements of the Civil Departments, Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Quarters of 1869-70, ending 31st December 1869, as compared with Budget Estimates and Assignments.

RECEIPTS.

Heads of Revenue.	1st and 2nd Quarter ending 30th September 1869.	3rd Quarter ending 31st December 1869.	Total of Nine Months.	Total of Budget 12 Months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	82,45,030	10,13,624	92,58,663	3,56,40,000
Tributes and Contributions	3,48,021	1,75,467	5,23,488	6,79,000
Forest	4,48,966	2,49,645	6,92,611	10,16,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	20,40,145	10,19,148	30,59,293	43,50,000
Assessed Taxes	11,81,936	3,45,414	15,27,350	23,70,000
Customs	35,68,698	23,43,387	59,12,085	88,00,000
Salt	22,99,388	12,47,749	35,46,617	56,00,000
Opium	1,19,28,422	59,89,534	1,79,15,956	2,34,23,000
Stamps	24,53,874	10,87,036	35,40,910	49,50,000
Mint	4,54,778	1,84,547	6,39,325	8,86,000
Law and Justice	6,09,093	2,97,650	8,06,745	19,50,000
Police	7,74,493	37,384	1,11,877	1,54,000
Marine	1,91,460	3,05,976	5,29,357	8,83,100
Education	1,05,265	32,468	1,37,733	1,50,000
Interest	4,56,453	1,47,731	6,43,184	2,00,000
Miscellaneous	3,19,096	3,67,293	6,81,384	20,00,000
Total Revenues	3,38,83,739	1,47,77,074	4,86,60,503	9,31,51,000
Army	14,95,090	12,92,728	27,87,818	14,34,000
Public Works	20,40,332	12,87,518	33,27,850	5,25,000
Debt and Remittance Transactions (particularized below)	12,89,63,555	5,53,11,445	18,42,75,030	.....
Cash Balances on the 30th Sept. and 31st Dec. 1869	1,60,89,297	1,46,08,291	1,46,08,291	.....
Grand Total	18,58,92,904	8,73,63,446	25,66,65,715	.....

DEBT AND REMITTANCE HEADS.

Funds—Service	31,00,147	72,280	11,72,498	.....
„ Local	21,98,150	11,74,843	33,72,993	.....
Deposits	35,65,333	14 15,175	50,57,777	.....
Savings Bank	10,21,877	3,81,754	14,03,631	.....
Sale Proceeds of Waste Lands	2,948	.....	2,948	.....
Advances Recoverable	17,57,633	7,09,165	24,66,798	.....
Suspense Account	.....	45,274	45,274	.....
Railways	1,21,92,220	62,21,255	1,84,13,475	.....
Bill Transactions between Districts	39,28,485	35,49,175	94,75,660	.....
Mint Certificates (Bullion)	2,08,59,348	61,59,956	2,70,19,304	.....
Remittances between Districts and Departments	5,53,77,332	2,32,24,329	7,87,01,661	.....
Account Current, London	1,05,00,929	36,61,984	1,41,62,913	.....
Account Current, India	57,69,536	31,18,084	88,87,620	.....
Account Current, Bombay	5,487	1,266	6,753	.....
Account Current, Bengal	....	54,426	54,426	.....
Account Current, Punjab	1,46,172	1,11,471	2,57,643	.....
Account Current, Central Provinces	5,40,850	5,96,276	11,37,126	.....
Account Current, North West Provinces	1,899	250	2,249	.....
Bills Payable (other Governments)	10,36,922	2,02,557	12,39,479	.....
Money Orders (other Governments)	2,10,452	1,41,302	3,51,754	.....
Total	12,78,59,673	5,39,16,191	18,17,75,863	.....

DISBURSEMENTS.

Heads of Expenditure.	1st and 2nd Quarter ending 30th September 1869.	3rd Quarter ending 31st December 1869.	Total of Nine Months.	Budget Grant 12 Months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Service Funds	8,49,793	18,936	8,68,729	9,63,500
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	5,19,656	2,09,740	7,29,426	7,65,200
Land Revenue	20,42,592	10,45,185	30,87,777	41,20,000
Forest	2,70,794	1,11,299	3,82,092	5,96,800
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	1,60,738	77,241	2,37,979	3,29,400
Assessed Taxes	26,762	13,213	41,975	75,000
Customs	4,29,990	2,29,917	6,59,907	8,35,500
Salt	1,80,922	74,427	2,55,350	3,05,000
Opium	13,814	11,266	25,080	38,400
Stamps	1,04,083	46,956	1,50,942	1,81,100
Mint	1,70,199	67,953	2,38,152	2,79,700
Allowances to District Officers	9,18,255	97,276	10,15,531	33,36,000
Administration and Public Departments	7,37,994	4,71,374	12,08,468	17,41,800
Law and Justice	17,48,626	5,76,254	23,24,813	33,74,800
Police	4,29,778	1,67,444	5,97,222	8,14,000
Education, Science, Art	5,76,307	2,41,686	8,17,993	10,88,000
Ecclesiastical	1,71,463	78,827	2,50,290	3,49,100
Medical Services	2,57,726	3,15,336	5,73,062	8,75,000
Stationery & Printing	2,17,788	.....	2,17,788	3,40,400
Political Agencies	6,53,483	2,61,560	9,15,043	9,36,500
Allowances and Assignments	14,78,076	6,05,834	20,83,910	29,36,900
Miscellaneous	6,97,296	2,85,734	9,83,032	7,08,300
Superannuation	7,98,152	2,43,120	10,41,272	13,99,100
Total Charges	1,64,95,018	72,61,804	2,37,74,822	3,65,71,000
Army	1,34,53,072	69,93,734	2,04,41,806	2,82,97,000
Public Works	1,05,92,592	31,73,174	1,35,65,766	1,71,39,400
Debt and Remittance Transactions (particularized below)	12,89,63,555	5,53,11,445	18,42,75,030	.....
Cash Balances on the 30th Sept. and 31st Dec. 1869	1,60,89,297	1,46,08,291	1,46,08,291	.....
Grand Total	18,58,92,904	8,73,63,446	25,66,65,715	.....

DEBT AND REMITTANCE HEADS.

Funds—Service	3,82,496	73,639	4,56,135	.....
„ Local	20,46,619	15,30,748	45,77,367	.....
Deposits	27,54,940	13,13,235	40,68,075	.....
Sale Proceeds of Waste Lands	2,948	63,220	66,168	.....
Savings' Bank	4,12,208	3,51,426	7,63,734	.....
Advances Recoverable	31,77,041	9,96,422	41,73,463	.....
Railway	1,83,01,047	99,32,162	2,82,33,209	.....
Bill Transactions between Districts	61,66,445	36,83,532	98,49,977	.....
Mint Certificates (Bullion)	2,06,9,250	54,00,586	2,62,00,836	.....
Remittances between Districts & Departments	5,54,77,332	2,32,24,329	7,87,01,661	.....
Account Current, London	1,05,00,929	36,61,984	1,41,62,913	.....
Account Current, India	57,69,536	31,18,084	88,87,620	.....
Account Current, Bombay	5,487	1,266	6,753	.....
Account Current, Bengal	....	54,426	54,426	.....
Account Current, Punjab	1,46,172	1,11,471	2,57,643	.....
Account Current, Central Provinces	5,40,850	5,96,276	11,37,126	.....
Account Current, N. W. Provinces	1,538	8,544	10,082	.....
Bills Payable (other Governments)	12,44,668	10,84,456	23,29,124	.....
Money Orders (other Governments)	1,73,089	1,05,649	2,78,738	.....
Total	12,78,59,673	5,53,11,445	18,42,75,030	.....

* These figures are not from the Accountants of the Military and Public Works Departments, but represent the actual sums credited in the accounts of the Civil Treasuries. The same remark applies to the Disbursement side of this Account.

A SERIOUS CASE OF STABBING.

On Tuesday about 7 P.M., a Mussulman dealer in cutlery, named Sufeeoola Kurreemoola, stabbed with a knife one Rahimtoola Veerjee, who made the following deposition before Mr. Nana Morojee, third magistrate of police, at the hospital about 10 A.M. the same night:—

I keep a soda-water manufactory in Bhendy Bazar, and live in Khoja Street, Mandvie Bunder. I know the man who is now standing before me, his name is Sufeeoola Kurreemoola. He deals in cutlery. I have known him for the last four years, and have had money transactions with him. I had occasion to sue him in the Small Cause Court, and I obtained a decree against him in September last for Rs. 110. In the course of about a fortnight after I had obtained this decree, he came to my factory and threatened me in the event of my taking steps to enforce the decree. Afterwards he preferred a false claim against me for Rs. 4,000 in the High Court, and got the assistance of the Paupers' Attorney to conduct his case. Dr. Dallas, Paupers' Attorney, enquired into this case and turned him, Sufeeoola, away for preferring a false claim. This day at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, as I was walking along the road towards Pydhonee, the aforesaid Sufeeoola's brother, Hajee Moolla, and his mother met me and remonstrated with me, having heard that I was going to attach their house in virtue of the decree of the Small Cause Court. Afterwards, about half past 7 P.M., the aforesaid Sufeeoola met me in Mamon Mohla, and asked me if it was true I was going to attach his house. I said I would take the necessary steps for the recovery of my claim. On this he stabbed me three times on my left thigh, and as I was falling down he stabbed me in my back and ran away towards Pydhonee. I fell down insensible. Before being insensible I raised an alarm, and some people pursued Sufeeoola whilst he was running.

The accused, who had been taken into custody by the police, declined to cross examine.

The deponent lies in the hospital in a precarious state.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

The Nubia with her broken shaft, the Bengal always four days late, the Carnatic navigated as a ship would be navigated which ran against the Isle of Wight on its voyage from Portsmouth to Plymouth,—these things and many more surely indicate that the P. and O. Company scarcely recognize the requirements of the time.

What madness it now seems for the Government (but it was a Tory Government) to have tied itself to an expensive contract for a term of years, just as the Suez Canal was palpably growing from a fancy to a fact! When every country will be striving who shall be first and fastest to lavish the products of Europe on the shores of the East, and rush back with her riches in return, is our commercial—our political—our social mail to be subjected for years to the self-inflicted disasters of the P. and O.—the ships twenty years old—the boilers which will only bear half pressure—the shafts with the immemorial crack in them—the captains who are guided by light-houses on to the ridges of reefs marked prominently on every chart? England has certainly lost herself in the matter of the Suez Canal.—*Pioneer.*

A WORD FOR RITUALISM.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—I am not a Ritualist, though I am open to conviction, but I do not like to see a body of men, who whatever may be the errors (if any) of their doctrines, are undeniably devout and earnest Christians, constantly attacked by the *Bombay Guardian*, or by any one, without saying a few words in their defence, and therefore, as you have republished the *Bombay Guardian's* remarks on the Rev. Edward Husband's declaration, I hope you will allow me also to be heard in your columns.

The *Bombay Guardian* evidently publishes the declaration of the Rev. E. Husband to the effect that Ritualism led him to Rome, as an argument that Ritualism leads to Rome, and therefore we ought to avoid Ritualism. He forgets, however, that this assertion is merely the expression of the opinion of one who knows Ritualism to be the most dangerous rival of the church which he has joined, and that, even according to the doctrine of that church, the Rev. E. Husband's opinions must be tinged with fallibility until the triple crown is placed upon his head, and the Œcumenical Council has declared the Pope to be personally infallible.

The argument of the *Bombay Guardian* only requires to be developed to make its fallacy manifest. When developed it stands thus. The Rev. E. Husband was a Ritualist, and he went to Rome, therefore Ritualism leads to Rome. If this be sound logic as regards Ritualism, it is sound logic as regards every other denomination of Christians, and we should be entitled to say Newman, Simeon, Wilberforce, Manning, and Faber (more famous men, I opine, than the Rev. Edward Husband) were all men of note as Evangelicals, and they went to Rome, therefore Evangelicalism leads to Rome; and, as men of every denomination of Christians have gone to Rome, therefore every sect of Christianity leads to Rome. Now as going to Rome, in the opinion of the *Bombay Guardian*, is evidently going to some very dreadful place, it is necessary to avoid every road that leads to it, and therefore we must avoid belonging to any sect of Christians, or, in other words, we must accede from Christianity altogether. The *Bombay Guardian* might with equally good logic say, some men who have started from Bombay by the G. I. P. Railway with the intention of going to Khundwah, have been taken to Nagpore, therefore the G. I. P. Railway leads to Nagpore only, and, as it is certainly very inconvenient to find ourselves dropped at Nagpore, when we intended to go to Khundwah, those who do not wish to go to Nagpore, must avoid the G. I. P. Railway.

I have used the words Ritualists and Ritualism, because they are used by the *Bombay Guardian*, and I did not wish to quibble about words, and not because I think I have any right to call the people alluded to, or their tenets, names which they themselves have not adopted.

CATHOLICUS.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

First Day: Wednesday, 2nd February.

The Sessions opened to-day, when the following cases were disposed of before a common jury:—

Attempt to Commit Suicide.—Keshow Balchrushna pleaded guilty to a charge of having on the 28th November attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a quantity of strychnine. Prisoner who did not require an interpreter, said he had been educated at the Rev. Dr. Wilson's school.

His Lordship in passing sentence remarked that prisoner whilst walking along the road met some person and pulled a packet from his pocket and swallowed the contents. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, an emetic was there administered and prisoner was restored. He must have learned from his instruction under the worthy Dr. Wilson that a man did not live for himself alone but for others, and he must know perfectly well that for the offence of attempting to commit suicide he was liable to punishment. Prisoner had been in prison since December last, and considering his youth and the other circumstances of the case, his lordship thought the ends of justice would be satisfied did he pass a mild sentence, which was that of imprisonment for one week.

Theft from the Mint.—Mahadoo Essoo was charged with having on the 22nd January, whilst employed in the melting department of H. M.'s Mint in Bombay, committed theft of a piece of silver weighing upwards of 2 lbs. and belonging to H. M.'s Government. On going out of the Mint the silver was found secreted in his langutti.

Prisoner pleaded guilty, remarking that he was an old man and a servant of long standing, and that he prayed his lordship to show mercy in passing sentence.

His Lordship said these facts ought to have prevented him from committing this very barefaced robbery and passed sentence of rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

Rape.—Abdoola Buxoo pleaded guilty to a charge of having on 20th November committed rape on a girl under ten years of age. He said it was with her consent, but as that made no difference under the section, he was sent to prison for three years.

Alleged Rape.—Pandoo Nanoo, charged with committing rape on a girl under ten years of age, was acquitted.

Theft.—Koondem Brijbhooklum pleaded guilty to a charge of theft of Rs. 688 from his employer, and was sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

Theft.—Peer Bux Noor Mahomed was found guilty of theft and sentenced to receive fifty lashes.

Dishonest Receiving.—Poorehotum Megbjee was charged with dishonestly receiving a stolen diamond ring. Mr. Branson appeared for the prosecution and Dr. Barton for the defence. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The Sessions then adjourned (at five o'clock) till next morning.

"FROM CALCUTTA TO NEW YORK IN 33 DAYS FOR £80" (?)

To the Editor of the "Madras Mail."

Sir,—I notice an article with the above heading in your paper of the 26th instant, copied from the *Ceylon Observer*. The statement, as it now stands, appears likely to mislead those interested in a cheap route from India to England or America. I think I shall be able to prove not only that it *seems*, but that it *is* "incredible that a man leaving Calcutta should be able to reach New York in a month, and at a cost of only £80."

I give, below, the alleged figures of Mr. Dall's route and the fares as published by the different companies by which you will see that the expenses of the journey are really about Rupees 223 (say £22) *more* than the *Ceylon Observer* shows.

As regards the journey from *Calcutta to Europe*, I speak from actual experience, and know that the figures I quote are the *lowest* at which it *can* be done (though in my case it costs me considerably *more*). The paragraph also states that the P. and O. Company now give first class passages from Bombay for £55. This is incorrect, the reduced rate from Bombay to Southampton being £72, exclusive of transit charge through Egypt.

Alleged Statement of Rev. Mr. Dall's expenses.	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta to Bombay by Railway, second class, 4 days	50	0	0
Bombay to Suez, first class, by Steamer "American," 13 days	400	0	0
Suez to Trieste, 3 days	100	0	0
Across Europe to London, 4 days	70	0	0
To New York, 9 days	150	0	0
Hotels	30	0	0
Total, 33 days	800	0	0

Actual facts as proved by Railway Guides and personal experience of the journey.	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta to Jubbulpore by E. I. Railway via Allahabad, second class, 1 day 12 hours	40	3	6
Jubbulpore to Nagpore by Howard Brothers," or Government Bullock Dak, 3 days	42	0	0
Nagpore to Bombay by G. I. P. Railway, second class, 1 day 4 hours	25	5	0
Correct rate as advertised by Stearns Hobart and Co., (Bombay and Bengal S. S. Company) Bombay to Suez, first class, average time 14 days	450	0	0
Egyptian Transit to Alexandria 1 day, or say 12 hours, second class	25	0	0
Alexandria to Trieste by Austrian Lloyds as advertised (second class only Rs. 130) in about 5 days, first class	130	0	0
Trieste to London, second class, average time 4 to 5 days	90	0	0
London to Liverpool, second class	10	0	0
Liverpool to New York, cabin, "Inman" or other Line, say 9 or 10 days	157	8	0
Hotels and refreshments when travelling, say, at least	50	0	0
Total about 38 days	Rs. 1,028	0	6

Yours faithfully,
VIATOR.

FOULING THEIR NESTS.

(*Madras Mail*, Jan. 28.)

That Anglo-Indian society should have a bad name in England is not surprising. The few novels which are published professing to depict what goes on among ladies and gentlemen in this country are perhaps as nasty reading as has ever been issued from the press. "Forbidden Fruit," "The Redland Papers," "Gup," and such like works teem with scenes and passages which are simply disgusting, and which being taken by people at home to faithfully represent European life in India have led to the belief that chastity among women and gentlemanly habits and temperance among men are almost unknown. Consequently "Indians" are looked upon by their countrymen who have never set foot in this country as "a bad lot." "There is something in the climate I suppose, my dear," as one British matron will charitably remark to another, "which excites the passions, and accounts for these strange goings-on, but really it is wonderful to think of such a state of society." Wonderful indeed it would be were it true. But let the severely moral ladies who talk thus set their minds at rest on that score, for we venture to say that Indians as a body are in no way worse than persons living in England. If, here and there, vice is notorious among us, the fact of its being so patent is owing to the peculiar nature of society in this country which renders every man's acts known to his neighbours almost as soon as committed rather than to any deficiency of moral tone among the men and women whose fate it is to pass the best years of their lives under an Indian sky. Nay, we will go further and assert that of late years, since marriage has become so generally the rule in this country, there is more morality among men in India than in England. It may be said by some that what persons in England think of us out here is a matter of no consequence, seeing that it is calculated to do us neither harm nor good, and were our lives destined to be passed altogether in this country, there might be some truth in this assertion. We all of us, however, hope some day to turn our backs on India, and to settle down in the old country. It is then that the mischief caused by these slanderous pictures of Indian life tells. English society looks distrustfully on those who come from India, and old Indians who have not county connections find it on that account difficult to take their places among the residents of the neighbourhoods in which they settle. At any time it is not easy for newcomers to get a footing in English county society which is as exclusive as it is more or less insipid and dull. The respectable county gentlemen who have vegetated all their lives in one particular spot, and whose ideas are confined to local subjects, are not the pleasantest of company; but man was not intended to live alone, and therefore when one goes into the country one must perforce know, and be known by those heavy gentry, or expire of ennui. To find oneself, therefore, looked coldly on by the few squires and their belongings who form the only society of the neighbourhood one has chosen, is extremely unpleasant, and, though in one sense intensely ridiculous, by no means a laughing matter when one's personal comfort is concerned. Yet this is exactly what many an Indian has experienced, and many another is destined to experience in years to come. It is indeed too bad that when a man has been serving his country in India for the best years of his life, either as a soldier or in some civil capacity, he should in his declining years have to struggle for a position in his native land. But so it is, and the retiring Indian, even though we may have ruled provinces, or commanded armies, must make up his mind to sink into nobody if he goes into the English mofussil and run a chance of being sent into coventry by a set of people, intensely respectable no doubt, but, with the single exception of local position and wealth, probably as much his inferiors in every social and mental quality as can well be conceived. The ideas of these persons respecting Indians are formed in a great measure on the volumes depicting Indian society which they get from Mudie; and it is therefore clear that libellous books such as those we refer to are indirectly the cause of a great deal of mischief.

To counteract this evil is, we confess, by no means an easy matter. "Give a dog a bad name," says the proverb, "and hang him;" and in the case of Indians the bad name has not only long since been given, but matters have not been improved by the silly affectation of many retired Indians who pretend to be ashamed of their antecedents, and to repudiate the class to which they belong. Yet many a man is to be met in England who having lived and reaped his fortune in India yet professes to think persons hailing from this part of the world "not the thing." These people pride themselves on having got into what they call, a "thoroughly English circle," and as much as they can they avoid their friends of olden days, thereby giving colour to the belief prevalent at home that Indians are to a certain extent disreputable, and increasing the difficulty of exposing the falsehoods of the novels we refer to. Nevertheless the press can do a great deal towards the mitigation of this as well as every other prejudice, and we are therefore glad to see that our Serampore contemporary has assailed "the Redland Papers" with proper warmth. If this example were followed generally by other Indian journals the protest from this side could not fail to reach the ears of reviewers in England, and to a certain extent palliate the evils caused by the unscrupulous writers of Indian romances who now fatten on the falsehoods which they hash up out of a disordered imagination for English readers.

A Matrimonial Oversight.—The *Liverpool Mercury* says:—"At Dalton-in-Furness, on Wednesday morning all was in readiness for the great event. Carriages were engaged from the neighbouring town of Ulverston, and the marriage party proceeded to church; but just previous to commencing the

DUELLING.*

DUELLING has in this country become an affair of the past. Even in Ireland it seems to be quite extinct, and in the Highlands of Scotland the descendants of Celtic chieftains, who not very long ago were prompt to settle their differences by a resort to the dirk or the claymore, now adopt more peaceable methods of deciding any question that may arise between them. But the duello yet exists in full force on the continent, and only a generation ago it was a recognized custom in England. The annals of duelling present many singular instances of human folly and wickedness, and they have already been written more than once, both in foreign languages and in our own. The latest work in English, previous to the present, was, we believe, Dr. Millingen's "History of Duelling," published in 1841; and Mr. Steinmetz now adds to the list a couple of volumes which seem to exhaust all that need be said or related on the subject. We should observe at once, that the author is no advocate of the senseless practice now fairly ridiculed out of countenance in all the dominions of Queen Victoria. In his first chapter he states the main arguments for and against duelling, and shows that those on the affirmative side are futile. One of the most ridiculous suggestions made on the behalf was that it might perhaps be useful as a check on over-population; as if the few persons killed in this way could have any material influence on the numbers of a country. Of course, if such an argument were admitted as a justification of duelling, it would be equally cogent in excuse for assassination; but the proposition is not worth discussing. More plausible, yet in truth of no greater validity, is the contention that duelling acts as a deterrent influence on the insolent, the ruffianly, and the selfish, and tends to raise the standard of manners, by attaching a serious penalty to the infringement of the laws of courtesy. It is affirmed that when a man knows that he may at any moment be personally called to account for conduct unbecoming a gentleman—an account involving the possibility of his losing his life—he will be careful how he says or does anything to offend. But, as Mr. Steinmetz points out, and as we all well know, the era of duelling was in this country the era of the most brutal manners; and it is precisely as the custom has declined that our habits have become more humane and decent. "At the time," says our author, "when duelling was most in vogue, both in England and in France, it is notorious that there was very little gentleness, complacency, or even decency in manners. All who have studied the advance of civilization in both countries, especially in England, will be ready to attest this assertion. The prevalence of duelling did not prevent the most heartless seductions of wives and daughters; it did not check the utterance of the filthiest epithets, nor induce a 'gentleman' to refrain from the dirtiest action—even that of spitting into another gentleman's hat, for a bet of a guinea!" In a subsequent chapter Mr. Steinmetz relates this case in full. The offender was Lord Cobham; the victim of the nastiness, Lord Hervey; and what made the matter worse was, that the outrage was committed in Lord Cobham's own house, on one of his guests, in the presence of ladies, and without any provocation whatever. It was thought that Lord Hervey was too spiritless a man to resent the insult; but he sent a challenge, and forced from Lord Cobham an explicit apology under his own hand. It may be said that in this case the outrage was committed because the outrager had no fear of a duel, and that he apologised when he saw that the matter looked serious. But the age of Lord Cobham was one in which duelling was common, and the practice, nevertheless, left manners in so ruffianly a state that one gentleman could insult another, his guest, after this filthy fashion. It would perhaps be no exaggeration to say that the practice of duelling rather encouraged than checked brutality of manners; for society seems to have been perfectly ready to condone any act of immorality, grossness, or ruffianism, provided a man had courage enough to meet his opponent; and the act of "giving satisfaction" appears actually to have been accepted as a substitute for decency of living and courtesy of demeanour. Mr. Steinmetz quotes a passage from Paley, in which he says:—"Duelling as a punishment is absurd, because it is an equal chance whether the punishment falls on the offender or on the person offended; nor is it much better as a reparation—it being difficult to explain in what the satisfaction consists, or how it tends to undo the injury, or afford a compensation for the injury sustained." He proceeds to say that in truth it is not considered as either, but that people fight simply to avoid the imputation of cowardice. In early ages, when it was believed that Heaven would effectually assist the innocent party and confound the guilty, duelling had a certain relative reasonableness; but now that men have universally come to the conclusion that miracles are not worked on such slight occasions the custom has become equally silly and criminal, and it is disgraceful to enlightened countries, such as France, Italy, and Germany, to continue to decide differences by a process which, while frequently causing great mischief, really decides nothing. Holding these opinions, it is strange that Mr. Steinmetz should consider it fitting to include in his work a set of elaborate directions for duelling, embracing instructions how to attain proficiency in the use of the sword and the pistol. These chapters had better have been omitted; but the narratives of celebrated encounters are very interesting. A stranger set of romances of real life could hardly be found, and indeed some of the French stories are so wild and melodramatic as to indicate a suspicion that they have been a little coloured.—*Daily News.*

* *The Romance of Duelling in all Times and Countries.* By Andrew Steinmetz, author of "The History of the Jesuits," &c. Two vols. London: Chapman and Hall.

CHESS REMINISCENCES.

AFTER the death of Philidor, at the close of the last century, the Chess Club at Parsloe's, in St. James's-street, melted away, and soon ceased to exist altogether. Chess then hoisted her colours at Slaughter's Coffee House, in St. Martin's-lane, and there was a fair attendance of supporters, but no regular organized club. England was fighting for life in the great French war, and the arts of peace necessarily languished; yet the London club, however, sprung into existence at Tom's Coffee House, Cornhill, in 1807, and may fairly claim the title of the cradle of chess for the present century. No provincial chess society was then in existence, though the game was played at several coffee houses in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, chiefly by the French emigrants. It being the custom of merchants then to dine early in the city, and Tom's, among other virtues, being celebrated for its punch, the London Club at once mustered in force, especially at eventide. I have had the honour of being on its registry of members since about 1827, and its earlier rolls bear the respected names of Sarratt, Lewis, Mercier, Brand, Fraser, Slous, Cochrane, Parkinson, and Alexander M'Donnell.

The London Club firmly established, the good seed thus sown bore fruit with better seasons.

"The fiery fight was heard no more,
And the storm had ceased to blow——"

Pitt and Nelson quelled the tempest, and Wellington turned our swords into ploughshares; in gratitude for which I saw a London mob break his windows in Piccadilly, about 1824, to the tune of "Free trade in corn." I think our merchants and manufacturers are now finding out what is the real meaning of free trade, through the length and breadth of the land. But to my early recollections as to my own first steps chesswards.

At 17 years of age, reading Sir William Jones's beautiful poem on chess, I resolved to learn the game, and, having converted a huge cardboard into what our fine writers term "the chequered field," I bought a wooden set of men for a crown, paying a shilling of the money to have my nights gifted with horses' heads. A cheap copy of Philidor, purchased from off a bookstall, that honourable resting place of so many chess authors, gave me an idea of the moves, and I set to work every evening with a devoted relative, laccordingly. But we soon found we were in a labyrinth of hidden difficulties; for what was the meaning of the phrase *en passant*, and other learned syllogisms? So considering that foreigners must be better learned in these mysteries than my own countrymen—Philidor being a foreigner—I asked for enlightenment from Herr Jansen, a music professor of my acquaintance, and he referred me to Bilguer's "Handbuch des Schachspiels," a pupil of Philidor himself. And so, Herr Jansen's friend, I waited on Madame Bartolozzi, at her lodgings in Dalby-terrace, Pentonville, and was duly introduced to the mysteries of the game by the lady of 40 or 50 years of age, with traces of former beauty, and the widow of Bartolozzi, the celebrated engraver. She received me with the kindness of a friend, and was evidently a daughter of Philidor's instructress. I found her working with a daughter of about my own age, and I was duly introduced to her as my master in chess. I was a little before I became at all at my ease in the room, that he name was Josephine, and I could neither read nor write, but that daring boy Cupid had taught me to love. I went three times a week to hear and see "Don Giovanni," in which her sister Eliza had recently come out as Zerlina—Mozart's great work had been only now first presented on the Haymarket—sister Eliza being Madame Vestris, and Josephine, subsequently well known in the musical world as Mrs. Anderson, with a sweet soprano voice, who was taken away so early by consumption. Unable, from declining health, longer to support herself by giving lessons on the pianoforte, Madame Bartolozzi received a liberal weekly allowance, to the day of her death, from Madame Vestris.

Signor Bartolozzi had lived in a style of great opulence, and his elder daughter had graduated at a distinguished suburban school. French and German from her mother, Italian from her father, Madame Vestris spoke these languages with much purity. Her grace was her own. Bartolozzi outran his income by keeping open house, and left his widow in indigence. When I had the pleasure of making madame's acquaintance, she was giving lessons on the pianoforte, having been the favourite pupil of Dussek, who dedicated to her a grand sonata, which I have seen emblazoned on its frontispiece as "performed by Madame Bartolozzi, at the Hanover-square Rooms." In my Chess library I have an exquisitely drawn miniature of Madame Bartolozzi, in crayon, by her husband, marked with great beauty and expression of passion. This portrait was bought at the sale by auction, many years after the period of which I speak, of Madame Vestris's effects, in Chapel-street, Mayfair.

At Bartolozzi's houses in Conduit-street the first people of the day had come to eat and drink, as the nobles and notables of Athens formerly to the abode of Timon in his golden days. Tom Moore had there introduced his "Lady Fair" in manuscript, before publication; Madame Bartolozzi, as she informed me, taking the treble, Moore himself the tenor, and the Prince of Wales singing bass. Philidor was a frequent guest at the hospitable Italian's board, had taught chess to the mistress of the house, and constantly played the game with her. During the winter following our acquaintance Madame Bartolozzi favoured me with many cups of tea, and games of what, I presume, was meant for chess; at least, I got due knowledge of its elements and [illegible] parts of speech. I also had the honour of escorting Madame Bartolozzi and Miss Josephine sometimes to the opera, where, as mother of Vestris, she could claim a friend to the gallery; but my pocket money unequal to cosch hire, and frequent little bob of silver coin, that when the opera season was fain to make an honourable retreat. Madame Bartolozzi no more.

Of course, at the age of which I write, I considered my Belgian teacher to be equal to her master, Philidor, but fancy she knew little in reality about the matter. When ladies profess to play chess, not to speak it profanely, I have found them apt to exaggerate their prowess; and, if young and pretty, men's eyes so naturally wander from the board that the conceit of our fair opponents may well be pardoned. But old women are more conceited than young in this, as in most other matters. I once had the honour of being introduced to a majestic spectacled lady, who kept a school of great consequence at Blackheath, and where, I have no doubt, the French of "Stratford on the Bow" was taught in rare perfection. She considered herself great in chess, and I came before her like a lamb to the slaughter, I suppose. But little as I knew of the game I found she knew less, and the affair grew so heavy I soon bowed myself out of it. The majestic schoolmistress smiled as we parted, congratulated me on my great talent, and gave me this hospitable invitation—"Pay me a visit at Blackheath, naming your own time, and I shall be delighted. I find we are both enthusiasts in chess, so come by ten o'clock, and we will play all day!" I shudder even now at the recollection.

I possess a fine copy of the best edition of Philidor's work, which belonged to the Duke of York, published in royal octavo, London, 1777, graced with a well-executed portrait of the French author, drawn and engraved by Bartolozzi. This edition of Philidor is curious for its prefixed list of subscribers, numbering over 300 of the first notables of the day, including some 20 or 30 dukes and duchesses, to say nothing of earls, viscounts, and other inferior swells of quality. I have never seen or heard of a duke playing chess in these latter times, but it cannot be for want of genius or talent in that distinguished rank of aristocracy; for I once saw a duke walk backwards for a very considerable distance, before a great lady, without once looking over his shoulder, carrying a white wand, and I swear Blondin himself could not have done it better. Once I afterwards regretted having witnessed this little performance, for it filled me with wicked and profane thoughts; and I, a strong conservative in politics, fancied I beheld Johnny Gilpin, with his yard measure in hand, bowing out Lady Bumfidget to her carriage.

Becoming more and more attached to chess, as I got better acquainted with, at least, its elements, I wandered up and down the West End, looking out among my acquaintances, seeking for players, with various success. I went through the games actually played by Philidor, and admired them more and more; and picking up Stamma's fine collection of problems, displayed on diagrams, solved about two-thirds of them from the book, without setting up the pieces. But the difficulty of meeting with antagonists, without special appointment of time and place, was wearisome; and so I and two or three friends, equally hearty in the cause, laid our heads together, and it was agreed to form a Chess Club. It was early enough to determine on this, and to sketch forth rules and plans, but the difficulty was to pitch upon the scene of action. After inquiring at about fifty taverns, with the occasional rebuff of being told by some ringlet-headed "fi wittler" that they could allow no gambling in their house, we found what we required at the Percy Hotel, in Rathbone-place, Oxford-street. Here, for 15s. per evening, we engaged a spacious handsome room on the first floor, Monday evening, seven to eleven o'clock; and we very properly called our little gathering "The Percy Chess Club." Looking back, I must own I never have enjoyed chess so much since. We formed a band of brothers, and the worse we played, I suppose, the more we liked it. We began our evening with tea and coffee, and made up pleasant parties for hot suppers, which were not always over by the prescribed hour of eleven. We numbered the first winter about 20 members, including the brothers John and William Marks, Messrs Weiss, Skelton, Senior Ferrier, Duncan Forbes, &c. We gravely printed rules, appointed president, secretary, and at the rest of it, and went on our way rejoicing. As far as I can remember, our maximum on the roll was 30 to 40 members.

The Percy Chess Club was established about 1824. Our leading member was decidedly Mr. Skelton, of Chandos-street, known about town, from his elegant and elaborate style of dress, as "Dandy Skelton." Mr. Skelton was the *bon enfant* of French stage. Liberal to a fault, he fritted away a large patrimony in "lending" money to every designing knave who had a starving wife and family, who would all along since have died of hunger as but for the charity of "you, my noble benefactor." Mr. Skelton was our "Brummel;" he led me one day aside, and, apologising for the liberty he was about to take, informed me that it was not the thing to wear white hat after five o'clock. Meeting with a lady in a heavy shower of rain, she asked for the loan of his umbrella, seeing that he was making no use of that article. "Madam," replied Mr. Skelton, "I can only regret that my umbrella is not made to put up."

We first discovered what chess was really like, on the introduction, by Mr. Ferrier, of a new member, Mr. Murphy, who played the gambit and beat us all round. Mr. Murphy was eminent as a miniature painter; and at his house, in Grosvenor-street, I had the pleasure of playing chess on several occasions with his charming daughter, afterwards Mrs. Jamieson, whose bust at South Kensington conveys but a faint idea of her interesting features. A first-rate player could have given Mr. Murphy a piece; but his style was brilliant, always on the look-out for a dashing sacrifice; and under my repeated defeats I soon gained some efficiency.

The Percy Chess Club in its second year seemed firmly established, when it was knocked down by two events of a different nature. Murphy brought Mr. Lewis on a visit to the society, who gave our best men the Rook and beat us to our hearts' content; and about the same time the proprietor of the Percy gave us notice to quit, as we did not spend cash enough to make our presence remunerative. I may here set down that on the occasion of our giving a tremendous supper about this time to Mr. Lewis our Mr. Skelton quarrelled with the household deities, insisting on going down to the lower regions to make the bishop himself. How would a foreigner translate this last sentence?

Our expulsion from the Percy Coffee House would not of itself have broken us up, for we directly found a suitable room at the White Horse, Regent-street, a superior sort of public, now replaced by a restaurant, five-and-twenty stories high; but we had sniffed at the apple of knowledge as held out by Lewis, and finally broke up our meeting in favour of a sort of chess class, which Mr. Lewis opened Wednesday and Saturday evenings at a house in St. Martin's-lane, and where we found, too late, that we had exchanged our pleasant gatherings for a very dry kind of affair indeed. But it was impossible to retreat. We sat our time out, playing with each other in silence and in gloom, for as there was no eating and drinking, the very shadow of a bit of pleasant chaff was unknown, and I longed frequently, but in vain, for the lost flesh-pots of Egypt. I was firm, however, to Mr. Lewis's class for several years, the details of which were wearisome to give here, till Mr. Lewis formally and wisely abjured chess altogether, and became actuary of the Family Endowment Society.

Chess grown in a barren soil, as to public encouragement. One of the greatest zealots in the cause was Kieseritzky, who fancied himself the Messiah of the game; and ardently devoting himself to its practice, as his sole means of livelihood, died, middle-aged only, in a Paris work house. Kieseritzky and Harwitz being once by misfortune in a London coffee shop, found themselves slighted by the waiter; "Could he but know who we are," cried Kieseritzky; "s'il pourrait savoir!"

And so I close these souvenirs, with all good Christmas wishes to my readers.

"Accept a miracle instead of wit"—an article on chess, with the word "Caissa" only this once introduced.

Stock Exchange, Dec. 1869. G. W.

—*Westminster Papers for Jan.* 1870.

A "CALICO" BALL.—Last night the famous Calico Ball came off in the music-hall, and was a complete success in every respect. Though the night was stormy, upwards of four hundred people were present, and the party included the bulk of the *élite* of the city. The idea of a calico ball, at which the ladies were dressed in homely calico, doubtless impressed the minds of most people who read of it that it would be rather a comical affair, and would present features altogether extraordinary, from what is ordinarily to be seen in the ball-room. The general impression was that the ladies would be a set of "guys," and present themselves as good imitations of their old country grandmothers, who went to church on Sundays in traditional "blue printed frocks." But nothing could be farther from the facts of the case. Had a stranger entered the music-hall last night, and looked on the youth and beauty assembled there, without having heard anything of the calico ball, the probabilities are that the idea of "calico" would never have struck him at all. The dresses were got up in such fashionable shapes; so much taste was exhibited by almost every one in the selection and adaptation of the patterns, and the ladies wore their calico with so much grace, that the universal impression left on the minds of the spectators was, that "a woman was a woman for a' that," in spite of calicos or anything else. In many instances the illusion was so perfect, and the effects of the artiste so complete, that in many cases it was generally remarked that calico just did as good service as fabrics ten times more costly.—*Toronto Globe.*

A CAPE tailor advertises after this peculiar fashion:—Retrenchment and Reform. There can be no question that public opinion is decidedly in favor of retrenchment; not retrenchment in the cutting down of salaries, not retrenchment in diminishing the already too small income of the working bees of the Government hive, not retrenchment which is calculated to alarm the poor creditor and destroy the credit of the colony and the character for honesty of its people. No, nothing like that. Public opinion is decidedly in favor of a wise retrenchment in all departments, domestic as well as public, so that the colony and the colonists shall live within their incomes and be free of debt. ——— General Tailor and Draper, has for years been known as "The Man of the People." He did not come forward as a candidate for the suffrages of the city at the recent elections, simply on the ground that he minds his own business, and has no time to spare for Parliamentary work. He did his duty, however, at the polling booth in sending the right men to the right place; and now comes before the electors, registered, and unregistered, in the cause of retrenchment and reform. And in regard to these, there are two homely sayings he would bring before his constituents. The first is, "Home and Self-Reform is the best of all Reform;" and the other, "Costly thy apparel as thy purse can buy." Reform your tailor's bills is determined, in order that his constituents shall retrench without difficulty, to combine low prices with first-class garments. He warrants that those who honour him with their confidence shall dress like gentlemen at two-thirds the cost they are subjected to elsewhere. . . . A well-dress d man is the pride of well-bred communities, and there is no country in the world where the Legislature has been so much moved to interfere regarding the dressing of its people as this. It is said that a Bill is to be brought into Parliament next session to enforce proper dressing; but ——— is a law unto himself, and he wants no act of Parliament. His measures are taken after years of experience, and he needs no majority to assist him keeping his constituents decently attired. Note the address ——— N.B.—Members of Parliament desiring to know how to put in a proper appearance at the opening of the session, had better give ——— a call immediately they arrive in Cape town. He will show them "THE BIG."

THE WILD WOMEN.

(*Saturday Review*, Jan. 1.)

THE economical objection to the indiscriminate influx of women into the labour-market, whether as shop-keepers, clerks, preachers, journalists, or doctors, is found out to be that they hardly ever become skilled artizans in any employment which they take up. In America it has not been found to answer to give employment to any decent-looking girls. They always pursue business as a stop-gap, not as their work in life. They know that to marry, bear children, and keep the house is the female *raison d'etre*, and that ledgers, watch-making, and compounding medicines are merely taken up in default of a legitimate business for life. The best proof of the inability of women to compete with men would be to give them every facility in the competition. They would never excel nor equal men, because their heart is not in the business. The only result would be to encumber every business and every profession with a crowd of camp-followers never capable of acquiring excellence in their calling, simply because the calling was unnatural and artificial. We are led to this view that, were it not for the social disorganization which would ensue, and for the degradation of every department of real work which must follow when it is encumbered by a horde of unskilled outsiders, it would be well to test woman's assumed capacities to do all manly things by experiment, after reading some recent proceedings of the Woman's Rights advocates, or Wild Women as they call them in America, which have reached us from New York. It might have been thought that the recent Richardson tragedy would have suggested to the women's advocates a little hesitation as to the practical success of their agitation. Whatever other lessons the homicide of Richardson by the injured husband, M'Farland, might be supposed to teach, the event at least showed that somewhat awkward results might attend the new views about the emancipation of women. Even if we were to admit, which we certainly do not admit, that there was no criminality in the relations between Richardson and Mrs. M'Farland, yet it is undeniable that she permitted herself to act out all that is claimed as women's rights. She deserted her husband; she wanted to marry somebody else if she could get a divorce; she did get what is called a divorce in the free and easy Indiana Courts—Indiana being known as the Unyoking State in the Union. We all know what came of this. Mrs. M'Farland had no cause for divorce recognized in any civilized community. In New York she had not the shadow of a pretence for asking to be divorced. She had no adultery, no cruelty, no desertion to complain of. She only wanted to marry somebody else, and openly acknowledged her intention to do so. She had formed a connexion with this paulo-post-future husband which was highly objectionable, and regarded by everybody as adulterous. The husband took the law into his own hands, and shot the expectant bridegroom dead.

The incident attracted, as well it might, the serious consideration of the Woman's Rights Convention of Public Safety. An organization called the National Woman's Suffrage Association held an extraordinary session on the event. It might seem that a society embodied for a special and single purpose, to get the suffrage for women, had nothing whatever to do with the affair of Richardson. But logical consistency is not in the line of the women's advocates. They did somehow connect Richardson's homicide with the question of Female Suffrage, and this they did by passing a resolution which is too good and feminine in argument and expression to be lost. "Resolved—that the brutal and murderous attack of Mr. M'Farland upon A. D. Richardson is in a great degree attributable to the slavish submission which society consents to by the statute and common law of the State of New York, and the pernicious influence of the *New York Tribune* on the Divorce question and the moral rights of woman." From which we gather that an appeal for the suffrage means a claim to assimilate the Divorce Laws of the whole American Union to the law, or licentiousness, of Indiana; and that the moral of the Richardson case, according to the woman's advocates and their friends, is that the only person to blame in the whole matter is the husband who could not exactly accept the doctrine of bartering wives. This view was brought out in the discussion of the resolution, which was moved by Mr. Poole, who observed that "people must be taught that neither sex has any property qualification in the other," which observation immediately and not unnaturally "tabled" the doctrine of "free love." Mrs. Blake, who seems to have been slightly alarmed at the course of the discussion, interfered with a mild protest, and "took exception to many of Mr. Poole's remarks. She did not wish to have the Indiana case of divorce. She had her duties as a wife and mother; she had her children to think of; she wanted no change in the law by which divorces could be more easily obtained." This dull, stupid conservatism was however promptly disposed of. Mrs. Norton "disagreed with Mrs. Blake, and thought there was great misapprehension in regard to the words 'free love.' She meant it in the sense of opposition to a marketable commodity; but she did not thereby mean indiscriminate connexion between the sexes." It is something in such a discussion to get at anybody's meaning, and we are thankful now to know what free love means. It means that love is to be free as air, and provided the "commodity" is not bought or sold, any man or woman, married or single, may form what love connexions they please, so that no money passes. Dr. Hoeber backed this doctrine, and though some of his arguments were such that "here several ladies left the hall," he was certainly in favour of Mr. Poole's resolution, "and would prefer 'free love' to the present system of marriage, which was nothing but a public system of prostitution." After which we are not at all surprised that the association passed another resolution, which, though somewhat superfluous after the debate, has its value as an expression of principle. Mrs. Willmore offered and carried a resolution, "That calling things by their right names is the most intelligent and honest method of dealing with all things." And we have some reason to be thankful to the Suffrage Association for their very distinct views on the Richardson case and on the marriage tie, free love, and the essence of prostitution. The New York newspaper, we must admit, is rude enough to be sorely scandalized at this indecent proceeding, and severely rebukes these "angelic women for holding a sort of witches' carnival over Richardson's bloody tomb, like a party of children dancing in a graveyard," and says that "nothing but their childish ignorance can account for their shocking indecency." And the writer even goes so far as to venture upon the supposition that these strong-minded women are after all only foolish babies, and to ask whether there might not be such a thing in their case as "justifiable infanticide under circumstances of intolerable provocation and in self-defence."

This is not our view; we are quite prepared to let Praxagora have her full swing. The more we know of the proceedings of these Transatlantic Ecclesiazusse the better for society. And, as we said just now, that all these inarticulate howls and claims for equality have only to be tried by experience to show us what their capacities for work are, so we may now add that the more we know of female debates, and female conventions, and female meetings, the more we see that they are only an accidental form in which the one universal feminine temper displays itself. A platform meeting of women, a female sermon, and female gossiping, are after all only another and an accidental form of the vanity, and scandal, and immorality, and bickering of our tea-tables and the small passions of the gynæceum, under more prominent circumstances. What would come of woman's suffrage and women in Senate and Parliament we can pretty well anticipate when we study women in convention. "At the first convention Susan Anthony ever attended she raised a quarrel because Pauline Davis and Mrs. Oakes Smith chose to appear in low-necked white dresses and rose-coloured sacques." These are the little graphic sketches and touches in which American reporters are so great, which lead us to understand the reformers; and we are quite sure that we are only doing them a real service in letting their English admirers know what manner of women the American reformers are. Mrs. Howe, the commentator on the Cleveland Convention, tells us, "was conspicuous as usual—her mode of lecturing is scarcely agreeable. She indulges in an aggravated drawl, and employs only two tones in the register, thus speaking in a manner that makes nervous people inexpressibly fidgety. Her eyes are a marked peculiarity; as she speaks her pupils continually dilate and contract"—a peculiarity which we think we have observed in old cats. Lucy Stone, it is more agreeable to be informed, has "a matronly little figure, and a quaint childlike manner," while "Portia Gage, that large-souled woman of Vineland, sat beside her sturdy John, and shook her children to think of: she wanted no change in the law by which divorces could be more easily obtained." This dull, stupid conservatism was however promptly disposed of. Mrs. Norton "disagreed with Mrs. Blake, and thought there was great misapprehension in regard to the words 'free love.' She meant it in the sense of opposition to a marketable commodity; but she did not thereby mean indiscriminate connexion between the sexes." It is something in such a discussion to get at anybody's meaning, and we are thankful now to know what free love means. It means that love is to be free as air, and provided the "commodity" is not bought or sold, any man or woman, married or single, may form what love connexions they please, so that no money passes. Dr. Hoeber backed this doctrine, and though some of his arguments were such that "here several ladies left the hall," he was certainly in favour of Mr. Poole's resolution, "and would prefer 'free love' to the present system of marriage, which was nothing but a public system of prostitution." After which we are not at all surprised that the association passed another resolution, which, though somewhat superfluous after the debate, has its value as an expression of principle. Mrs. Willmore offered and carried a resolution, "That calling things by their right names is the most intelligent and honest method of dealing with all things." And we have some reason to be thankful to the Suffrage Association for their very distinct views on the Richardson case and on the marriage tie, free love, and the essence of prostitution. The New York newspaper, we must admit, is rude enough to be sorely scandalized at this indecent proceeding, and severely rebukes these "angelic women for holding a sort of witches' carnival over Richardson's bloody tomb, like a party of children dancing in a graveyard," and says that "nothing but their childish ignorance can account for their shocking indecency." And the writer even goes so far as to venture upon the supposition that these strong-minded women are after all only foolish babies, and to ask whether there might not be such a thing in their case as "justifiable infanticide under circumstances of intolerable provocation and in self-defence."

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Helpless and Hopeless.—No sufferers from external maladies have sunk beneath the chance of recovery till they have tried Holloway's remedies. Neglected wounds, however severe, yield to the soothing power of this healing ointment. Erysipelas, scrofula, and every species of skin disease, however inveterate, are conquered by this searching and powerful unguent. Bad legs, bad breasts, and bad sores of every description are alike benefited by this celebrated remedy. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established n Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon at follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight.....1/11 3/4
" " " on demand.....1/11 9/16
" " on demand.....1/11 3/8
" Scotland and Ireland.....1/11 5/16
Circular Notes.....1/11 1/4

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at 1s. 11 3/4d. per Re.
4 " " at 1s. 11 5/8d. "
3 " " at 1s. 11 9/16d. "
2 " " at 1s. 11 1/2d. "
1 " " at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
On demand..... at 1s. 11 3/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland.....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight.....

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months..... 6 per cent.
6 do. ..... 5 "
3 do. ..... 3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1869, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1868.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital.....£3,200,000
Reserve Fund..... 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869. Manager.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS, PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.
OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.
Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
41, Meadow Street. OWEN & ORELL.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Trade Societies, Esplanade:
The property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new light English-built Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by R. Ness, Long Acre.
2 sets of very best Kincob clothings.
A set of very best new carriage harness plated on white metal.
A pair of high-caste flea-bitten grey Arab carriage horses with a nearly new set of double harness.

The property of a Gentleman.
A second-hand English-built Hansom Cab by Robson & Co.
A ditto single-seat phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.

Just Landed.
A very neat single seat miniature Brougham for a single horse with lamps and shaft by Ness London and Liverpool.
The above Brougham is expressly built to order for India and is very useful for office work.

Just Landed ex Rajpoot.
A first-rate English-built light buggy with shifting body, by Bennett and Binfield, Plymouth, England.
A very handsome dog cart with ditto by ditto
A very handsome shigram with double Venetians painted dark blue and lining with silk by Dart of London.
A ditto mail phaeton by Kinross.

The Property of a Gentleman.
A second-hand English-built light four-seated open carriage with moveable glass shutters.
A second-hand hansom cab.

Also,
A nearly new hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Grant and Son.
A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.
A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.
A hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Hinkson.
A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Tilbury at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre with two harness saddles.

The properties of Gentlemen.
3 second-hand Dog-carts.

Just Landed.
A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Also,
A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.
A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.
An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

Just Landed.
A first-rate new Mail phaeton, painted and lined green, head with